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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Emergency Cabinet For Japan?

A. I. C. C. Condemns Repression In Mysore

Sends Fraternal Greetings To States Subjects

RESOLUTION QUITE CONSISTENT SAYS GADGIL

"What the Mysore Government was objecting to was not the entry of this man or that man but the building up of a Congress organisation in the State."

Mrs Kamaladevi's appeal to the A.-I. C. C. to accept her resolution protesting against the repressive policy of Mysore Government was responded to by the House.

QUITE CONSISTENT

Mr. N. V. Gadgil seconding the resolution said, it was quite consistent. Mr. K. F. Nariman supporting it endorsed her arguments in 'toto' and the resolution was carried amidst applause.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

There was little of controversial interest when the A.I.C.C. met today for its third sitting and concluded its business.

As many members had already left for their homes, attendance was poor but those who remained seemed intent on raising a debate on Mysore repression and finally had their way.

The resolution which was moved by Mrs. Kamaladevi condemned "The ruthless policy of repression" in the State and conveyed fraternal greetings to the people of Mysore in their struggle.

RETORT TO DEWAN.

Mrs. Kamaladevi refuted the charge that Socialists had gone to the State to precipitate a crisis and retorted: "It is Mysore State which has been interfering with the normal work of Congress." It was a challenge to the Congress said Mrs. Kamaladevi.

Dr. Pattabhi came out with the suggestion that the matter might be referred to the Working Committee and in support of it mentioned that the President of the Congress was in correspondence with the Dewan.

Pandit Jawaharlal immediately pointed out that as President of the Congress, it was his job to be in correspondence with many people in India and abroad. Dr. Pattabhi's suggestion however did not find favour with the House and was ultimately rejected.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The original resolution which was unanimously passed marks a new departure as the A. I. C. C. has now taken direct notice of the internal affairs of an Indian State.

Dr. Pattabhi was able to secure consent of the House to the resolution recommending the constitution of provinces on linguistic basis and calling on Madras and Bombay legislatures to take steps for the creation of separate, Andhra Karnatak and other provinces.

The amendment which was accepted provided that the Bengali speaking areas in Behar should be restored to Bengal.

Dr. Pattabhi differing from the Madras premier maintained that Andhra Province would be self sufficient and self-supporting province. "All that is wanted is goodwill" said Dr. Pattabhi.

NO GRANT OF TITLES.

The House also unanimously agreed to the resolution against grant of titles. "Congress cabinets should see to it that it is ended" said Pt. Jawaharlal after it was put to vote and carried.

Another important step taken by the Committee was to decide on meeting again within the next two months to consider the policy of Congress Ministries and other matters.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31

On resumption to-day, the All-India Congress Committee took up consideration of further private resolutions.

The House adopted without discussion Mr. Kamala Shankar Pandya's resolution calling on the Congress Provincial Assemblies to pass resolutions asking their Governments not to confer titles and

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5.)

MRS. KAMALADEVI

Br. Ship Bombed & Sunk

VALENCIA, Oct. 31.

A member of the crew of "Jean Weems" told Reuter over the telephone that a seaplane, believed to be Italian, dropped sixteen bombs, four of which fell on the hold.

The ship sank in 15 minutes.

The stern was at first slightly on fire. Prior to bomb dropping, the 'plane signalled them to take to boats.—Reuter.

British Steamer Sunk By Rebel 'Plane?

PARIS, Oct. 30.

The Spanish Ministry of Defence, in a communique, states that a British steamer "Jean Weems" was sunk by an insurgent 'plane 16 miles from the shore. Twenty-six survivors have reached Calella near Gerona in lifeboats. The "Jean Weems" carried two control officers, according to the captain of the vessel and was laden with wheat and condensed milk. The crew, all of whom are British, are not injured.—Reuter's Special.

Change-over Of Government?

VALENCIA, Oct. 30.

Premier Negrin has left for Barcelona by air, apparently signalising the change-over of the Government.—Reuter's Special.

SP. GOVT. SEAT

VALENCIA, Oct. 31.

Senor Azana signed the decree moving the seat of the Spanish Government from Valencia to Barcelona—Reuter.

The 1939 class of recruits have been called up for Service.—Reuter

STRAINED FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

ROME, Oct. 30.

The sudden return of Signor Vittorio Cerruti to Italy is considered in unofficial circles to be connected with the steady deterioration in the past year of Franco-Italian relations, which is probably worse than at any time since the visit of M. Laval to Rome in January 1935.

The official explanation is that Sgr. Cerruti is returning "for Christmas holidays." There is a talk of a reshuffle of Italian diplomatic appointments in which Signor Cerruti may be given another post and the Paris Embassy left temporarily in the hands of the Charge d'Affaires.—Reuter's Special.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31.—Sir Thomas Stewart, Mr. Tymms and Mr. Brebner arrived here at 12 noon by air and left for Bombay at 2-30 p.m.—A. P.

British Regiment For Pondicherry

French Authorities Unable To Control Rioting Situation

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 31.

Following party fights during the recent elections around Pondicherry, there has been much rioting in the areas and the French authorities have not been able to put it down.

A European regiment has, therefore, been requisitioned and it is on its way from Saigon to Pondicherry.

The French Indian Colonial Commission, at a special meeting to-day, acting on directions from the Governor of French India, granted Rs. 50,000 to meet the cost of arrival and maintenance of the regiment at Pondicherry.—United Press.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Oct. 31.

An Arab and a Jew were seriously injured by shots fired by an unknown person near the District Commissioner's office in Jerusalem's busiest thoroughfare.

Pandemonium broke loose after the incident, but the police very quickly restored order.—Reuter.

Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis In Form

IDEA OF BI-LATERAL AGREEMENT GIVEN UP

Italy To Sign Anti-Comintern Pact With Germany & Japan

TOKIO, October 31.

Declaring that complete accord has already been reached between Japan, Italy and Germany, "Asahi Shimbun" understands that Italy has abandoned the idea of a bi-lateral agreement and will participate in a German-Japanese anti-Comintern Pact.

A draft agreement will be brought up in the next session of the Privy Council and a formal announcement may be expected early in November.

A Tripartite agreement will be formally signed in Rome by Count Ciano, Herr Von Ribbentrop and the Japanese Ambassador, Hotta.—Reuter.

RECONSTRUCTION OF JAPANESE CABINET?

TOKIO, October 31.

Wholesale reconstruction of the Japanese Cabinet and the establishment of an Imperial Headquarters similar to that formed during the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars are being considered by the Cabinet and army leaders, according to the Japanese Press.

Sometime in November is the forecast as the probable date for the materialisation of the Imperial Headquarters. This would entail the separation of the State Ministers from the administrative Chiefs of Departments, with a view to "the perfection of the control of the Supreme Command".—Reuter.

MORE Br. SOLDIERS WOUNDED

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31.

In the course of the fierce battle raging on the boundary of the International Settlement, three more men of the Royal Ulsters have been wounded by stray bullets, near the scene of Friday's shelling.

Several shells fell on the British Defence Zone Sector. The British authorities are doing their utmost to induce the combatants to alter the direction of fire.

Rifleman Delaney who was seriously injured on Friday, died from his wounds.—Reuter.

Japan Disclaims Responsibility For Br. Casualties

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A statement issued by the Japanese Embassy disclaims Japanese responsibility for British casualties in Shanghai yesterday It is stated that a thorough investigation has established that there was no shelling by Japanese Military or Marine Forces after sunset, whereas the British authorities assert the casualties occurred between 7-30 and 8-0 p.m.—Reuter.

MEMBERS OF 'DOOMED BATTALION"

SHANGHAI, Oct. 30.

Running a gauntlet of bullets from two Japanese machine guns commanding the road over which they pass and whereon Japanese searchlights are playing members of the "doomed battlion" from Chapei are now pouring in batches of thirty into the International Settlement. Hitherto 300 have reached safely. A number of wounded were aided by British troops and then handed over to the Settlement police.—Reuter.

Congress Ministry Under Dual Govt.!

Answerable To Electorate Or A. I. C. C?

Prakasam On "Peculiar Constitutional Position"

CALCUTTA, October 31.

A significant reference was made by Mr. Prakasam, Madras Minister at a gathering of journalists this morning to the constitutional issue raised at yesterday's meeting of the A.-I. C. C.

"What is the function of Working Committee and the A.-I. C. C. as regards ministries? Are Ministers to be called upon to explain every little thing" asked a speaker.

Two Handicaps

Mr. Prakasam recognized the authority of the Working Committee and the A.-I. C. C. which had organized and worked the Congress movement throughout the country and put these ministries into power but he called attention to certain difficulties.

Firstly, they were bound by the Official Secrets Act and could not therefore disclose all facts. Secondly, they were not in a position to discuss pending cases as they were 'sub judice'.

"Dual Government"

Apart from these two difficulties, there was the peculiar constitutional position which had thrust a sort of "dual Government" over Ministers—firstly, the control of the electorate to whom they were answerable for their actions and secondly the Working Committee and the A.-I. C. C. who had also authority over them. The speaker felt some solution had to be found for this constitutional problem.

Tribute To Indian Press

In the course of his speech Mr. Prakasam paid warm tribute to the work of the Indian Press and said it was the work and sacrifice of the Indian Press and journalists which had helped to bring autonomy to provinces and success to the Congress programme.

UNIVERSITY FOR TRAVANCORE

Maharajah's Birthday Proclamation

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 31.

On the eve of his twentysixth birthday, which falls on November 2, His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has issued a proclamation establishing and incorporating a University in Travancore.

The Preamble to the Proclamation states that it has been decided to effect a reorganisation of the educational system of the state with a view to a gradual development of technical and technological education.—A. P.

Warships Guard Dardanells

Turkish Govt. Orders To Strengthen Anti-Piracy Control

ISTANBUL, Oct. 31.

The anti-Piracy control is further strengthened by twenty gunboats and trawlers and squadrons of seaplanes, armed with machineguns, bombs and depth-charges under the commander of the Turkish Fleet, for the patrol of Marmora, Dardanells and the Aegean Seas, by virtue of Turkey's pledges under the Nyon agreement.

The Turkish Government have strictly ordered the sinking of any foreign submarine sighted.

The commercial maritime route has been subdivided into ten zones controlled by seaplanes by daytime.

Very powerful projectors are installed at the entrance of the straits where warships will take up their position at nighttime.—Reuter.

JAPAN EXPRESSES REGRET

SHANGHAI, Oct. 30.

Following the incident at the Soochow Creek, yesterday, when the British authorities requested the retirement of two Japanese Marine Launches, which were firing on the "Dareanddie" Battalion, beleaguered in the Chapei stronghold Mr. Hasegawa has written a letter to Sir Charles Little, complaining, inter-alia, that a British soldier touched the cover of a Japanese machinegun, thus insulting the Japanese Navy.

Sir Charles Little, in his reply, emphasised that the Japanese had no right to proceed up the Soochow Creek, through the British defence sector settlement.

The British authorities have informed the Japanese, of the shelling of British posts, yesterday, due to the action of the Japanese Army. Japanese officials, subsequently called on the British Naval and Military authorities to express regret.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT HIJLI CAMP?

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Gandhiji who is observing his weekly silence since noon, attended this morning's sitting of the Congress Working Committee.

The Committee again met this afternoon.

The Committee will assemble again to-morrow.

Gandhiji is expected to leave Calcutta to-morrow and his health permitting he may visit the Hijli detention camp in Midnapore District where the Bengal State prisoners have been lodged.

Mr. Syud Hossain, interviewed Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—A.P.

Nurie's Answer To Critics

Candidature Supported By Muslim Political Association

"DEEN" PROVIDES AMPLE PROOF.

POONA, Oct. 31.

With reference to a recent press report concerning his signing himself as a member of the Muslim League in September 1936, the Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister for public Works, in the course of a statement says:—

The Muslim League and the Muslim Parliamentary Board are two separate bodies and that the Muslim League ran no elections whatsoever. He, together with his party, had joined the Muslim League in September 1936 when it was started at Ahmedabad for the first time but, within a week, together with his friends he resigned when he came to know that the Muslim League had no power to nominate their candidates for the legislature.

Having resigned from the League, Mr. Nurie started a separate political organisation called the Muslim Political Association of Ahmedabad and actively opposed the Muslim League and held public meetings for the purpose. This Muslim Political Association, Mr. Nurie goes on to say, is still functioning and supporting his actions. It was this Association which supported Mr. Nurie's candidature and approved of his later action.

Mr. Nurie concludes his statement saying that ample proof of this may be found in the "Deen" of Ahmedabad, which has been referred against him now.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie is leaving for Mahableshwar to-morrow and will be returning on November 4.—A. P.

FLAG SALUTATION BY MR. NURIE

POONA, Oct. 31.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, presided over the monthly flag salutation ceremony this morning at the Congress House. The large gathering present included the Hon. Mr. Latthe and Hon. Mr. Patil, Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Senapati Bapat.

Stressing the need for Hindu-Muslim Unity, Mr. Nurie pointed out how it could be achieved by composing the differences, and made special mention of the settlement arrived at regarding the question of music before mosque by mutual agreement between the communities in Poona City. He also referred to the Lucknow Muslim Conference which had changed its creed and was trying to imitate the Congress programme and policy.

He concluded that no greater assurance could be given to the minorities than that given by the All-India Congress Committee resolution which guaranteed them all their due rights.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

FLOOD HAVOC IN DAMASCUS

DAMASCUS, Oct. 31.

It is estimated that 50,000 have been rendered homeless through the floods. Along the Damascus-Aleppo Road, no houses remain. In the village of Deira Tiye alone, 500 people are missing and the village of Mouddamiye has been completely wiped out, with a loss of 200 lives. There is still no news of Sheikh Youssef

The weather is now improving.—Reuter.

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Wanted a Hindu middle aged gentleman (Gujarati speaking preferred) to act as a day time Companion to a mentally depressed person. The applicant should be healthy sympathetic and cultured. Apply stating age, experience and remuneration required to Box No. 7161, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted.—Trained and experienced attendants for A. C. Turbine, Switch-board and Water Tube Boilers. Pay according to qualification. Apply to:—Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills Ltd., Gaya, E. I. R. (9310)

Wanted: Organisers and Agents on Pay plus commission, T.A., Office Allowance. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., Lahore. (9303)

Wanted—Qualified, experienced Engineer for upcountry Cotton Spg., Wg., Mill, please apply with copies of testimonials with terms stating lowest salary required, to Box No. 9294, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Experienced Spinning Master for Iran, possessing First Class Testimonials. Apply Kanayalal Deepchand, Anand Bhavan, 14, Dadyset Agiary Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (9293)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers; Overseers, through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur. (Sind). (9161)

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Learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, P. B. 355, Calcutta. (9306)

219 PATENT MEDICINES

Krishna's Fever Cure, very effective on all types of Fever. Costs only 0-5-0. Wanted agents on 25 per cent. Prema Medical Hall. Byndoor, S. Kanara District. (9298)

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (9134)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted—long term loan 2-1/2 lacs —maximum interest 6 per cent. for Dhanwada Estate Court of Wards, Central Provinces 19 Malguzari villages. Land Revenue 10,000 per annum, gross income 40,000, sound security for those interested. Apply to the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad. (7166)

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Public Notices

THE DHAKESWARI COTTON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Spinning Master, Weaving Master and Engineer for the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills. Ltd., No. 2.

Spinning and Weaving Masters must be of the very best type and should have experience in Fine Spinning and Weaving. Applicants with sound theoretical knowledge will have preference.

The Engineer must have sound theoretical knowledge in both Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, in addition to practical experience. He should further have knowledge and experience in Steam Turbines and Water Tube Boilers.

Salaries will depend upon the qualifications of the candidates selected.

Applications must reach this office within the 15th November, 1937, stating the terms on which each of the applicants is prepared to join.

(Sd.) A. B. GUHA,
Managing Director,
The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
6, Ananda Chandra Roy St.,
Dacca.

(7165)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF BAI BHIKHAIJEE RUSTOM K. R. CAMA-DECD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of or holding property belonging to Bai BHIKHAIJEE, wife of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, late of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, who died at Bombay on the 13th day of August, 1936, leaving a Will Probate whereof was on the 19th day of November, 1936, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Jehangir Hormusjee Cama, Kaikhusru Hormusjee Cama, Ardeshir Kharshedjee Wadia, Pestonji Bapuji Mody, Hormusji Bapuji Mody and Ardeshir Rustom Taleyarkhan the Executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands and to deliver up such property to the undersigned the Attorneys for the said Executors on or before the first day of December, 1937 at their office 80-82, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased in accordance with the directions in the said will contained having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and the said Executors will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims and demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 29th day of October, 1937.

SHROFF & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors.

7158.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles required for the year ending 28th, February, 1939, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on the dates mentioned below against each group:—

MONDAY, 6TH, December, 1937: Ammonia & Calcium Chloride; Baskets Bamboo and cane of sorts, and cane; Belting Patent, Leather, & hydraulic; Bins sanitary; Bolts & Nuts Hexagonal and snaphead; Brooms Goa; Iron castings, special & ordinary water works, & Iron castings, drainage; Soap & Soda; Sundry hand-made articles; Charcoal and Firewood; Clothing etc.

MONDAY, 13TH, DECEMBER, 1937: Enamelware, Lampware etc; Electric Cables, Wires, Lamps, Accessories, Ceiling and Desk Fans; Oils Castor, Cocoanut, Sweet; Nails for bullocks etc; Nails of sorts and tacks; Timber, country teak, Moulmein Teak and Miscellaneous; Galvd pipes & fittings, ferrules, cocks & taps; Rafters, teakwood round.

MONDAY, 20TH, DECEMBER, 1937: Ladders Bamboo; Hardware, general, Wire netting Expanded Metal, and Special; Sheets, Iron, Corrugated, and plain; Metals, Copper, Brass etc; Steel Mild Plates, Angles, Tees, Flat, Round, Square, Bars etc.; Miscellaneous Stores and Sundry items; Special items; Wooden, Galvd. Iron, and Tin articles; Hose Canvas, Welded Fabric. Disinfectants Tropical Chloride of Lime, Powder & Fluid:

TUESDAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1938: Motor Accessories; Oil Kerosene and Miscellaneous Oils; Lead Wool; Nuts, Rivets and Washers; Ghamellas; Oils, Compressor & Diesel, Linseed Turpentine, Miscellaneous, and Lubricating; Rainwater and Soil pipes Bends etc.; Wire of sorts; Blankets or Cumblees; Greese; Water proof Coats; Lead pig.

MONDAY, 10TH, JANUARY, 1938: Paints, Varnish etc.; Paint Moist; Packing, Paulin Canvas; Waste Cotton; Tubes & Tyres, Tyres solid, band & giant; Oil Furnace; Rope, coir etc.; Rubber Goods; Shafts wooden for Picks & Powras and Poles Nowgany; Vent Shafts etc. Galvanized:

MONDAY, 17TH, JANUARY, 1938: Cloth Dungree; Shipchandlers' and plumbers' Stores; Spindles and Glands Gunmetal; Steel Cast; Tools Sundry; Brushes & Brushes sweeping & Buckets Galvd.; Pitch & Tar; Yarn Spun; Line and rope cotton; Screws of sorts.

MONDAY, 24TH, JANUARY, 1938: Files and Rasps; Globes for hurricane & Petromax Lanterns and Lanterns, tin; Bedsheets and Blankets cotton; Cloth, bandage, Oil and Rubber Sheeting; Cloth Pieces and ready-made articles; Canvas; Havildars', Naiks', Drivers', Jamadars', Linemen's, Fire Brigade Staff's, Vaccination Karkoons', Coolies', etc.; Clothing; Boots and Putties; Clothing, ready-made articles, general; Coats Woollen:

MONDAY, 31ST, JANUARY, 1938: Umbrellas; Mats and Matting Bamboo and Coir; Leather Goods and Leather Hide; Locks, brass and iron; Picks and Powras; Nose strings; Tools (Augers and spanners); Hose, India rubberlined; Aldrops, Bolts, Hasps, etc.

Tenders and contract forms will be issued to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned, on payment of Re. 1 for a set of each agreement form, and Annas 4 for a set of each schedule. Information regarding the earnest money to be deposited along with the tender, and any other particulars required can be had on application at the office of the undersigned. Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P. If any of the days fixed falls on a Public Holiday, the tenders should be delivered on the next working day before 1 P.M. (B.T.) Tenderers should send samples to the Chief Storekeeper, wherever required. Failure to do so, will render the tender liable to rejection.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

A. P. SALDANHA,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
566, DeLisle Road, Bombay. 11.
November 1st, 1937.

7155.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following temporary posts.

(1) Two Sub-divisional Officers who should be Engineering Graduates on a salary of Rs. 75 p.m.

(2) Five Overseers on a salary of Rs. 40 p.m.

Travelling allowance according to the rules of the Board will be allowed. Applications should be sent to the undersigned stating qualifications, age, caste before 9th November, 1937. Kanerese knowing candidates will be preferred.

G. K. DESAI,
President, District Local Board.
Bijapur, 18-10-37.

(7135)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 11th November, 1937, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Chairman, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India:—Intimating that the term of office of the Corporation's representatives on the Museum Board expires in December 1937; and (b) election of two representatives of the Corporation on the Board.

2. Interpellations.

3-27. Letters from the authorities of the (3) Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School for Women, Parel; (4) Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala; (5) Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; (6) Hindu Deen Daya Sangh; (7) Model Industrial School; (8) Dhanvantary Arogya Mandir; (9) Urdu Library and Free Reading Room, Madanpura; (10) Hindu Women's Rescue Home; (11) Bharateeya Taroon Sangh; (12) Hindu Sevak Samaj; (13) Ayurvedic Dharmarth Davakhana Mandal; (14-15) Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial Schools for Women, (14) at Girgaon and (15) at Dadar; (16) Welfare Centre at the Mahaluxmi Katchrapati Chawls, Tardeo; (17) Bombay Presidency Women's Council; (18) Shishu Vehar Mandal; (19) Passengers and Traffic Relief Association; (20) Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir; (21) Congress Free Hospital; (22) K. B. Hajee Bachooali Free Ophthalmic Hospital; (23) Women's Free Welfare and Birth Control Clinic; (24) Bharat Sevadal Mandir; (25) Kaivalyadhama I. C. Yogic Health Centre; (26) Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and (27) St. Anne's Free School, Mazagaon—Applying for grants-in-aid of their respective institutions.

28-33 Letters from the authorities of the (28) Ayurvedic Dharmarth Davakhana Mandal; (29) Hindu Women's Rescue Home; (30) Bombay Sanitary Association; (31) Blind Relief Association; (32) Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, and (33) Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital—Forwarding the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.

(34) Letter from Mr. Vishnu Narayan Ghadge—Regarding the amount of his pension.

35. Letter from Mr. Yusufali Gulamhusein Surti and others—Suggesting the opening of a Municipal Gujerati School in the locality of J. J. Hospital to Duncan Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

36. Regarding the revision of rates prescribed for the Voters' List and the Election Roll.

37. Regarding the continuance of the contract with the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for the supply of electric energy at the Dadar Purification Works.

38. Regarding the payment of a conveyance allowance to the Estimator of the Water Works Department.

39. Regarding the provision of drainage arrangements for the servants' quarters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir Bungalow.

40. Regarding the delay in balancing books of revenue of the Estate Agent and Land Manager's Department.

41. Forwarding list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.

42. Forwarding list of Hydraulic Works sanctioned from time to time.

43-44. Regarding revisions of the grades of pay of the (43) Chemist at the Sewage Purification Works; and (44) Electrical Inspector.

45. Forwarding statements of outstanding bills for Municipal taxes, etc.

46. Forwarding quarterly return showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Committee for the removal of unauthorised works.

47. Regarding the revised rates of licence fees for permits issued under the Municipal Act.

48. Regarding renewal of the arrangements made with the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for the supply of electric energy to certain Municipal works.

49. Regarding payment of a conveyance allowance to the 1st Engineer, Pumping and Compressor Stations, for supervising such stations in the City.

50. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, transfers of Budget grants to meet the cost of acting arrangements made during the absence on leave of the permanent Hydraulic Engineer.

51. Recommending additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of revising the Municipal Building Regulations, etc.

52-53. Regarding Budget transfers and (91) framing of rules to as fers sanctioned by the Committee, (52) finally; and (53) subject to the Corporation's orders.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

54. Regarding policy to be followed in the matter of disposal of land.

55. Regarding revision of the layout of certain plots in Worli Estate.

56. Regarding the removal of a restrictive condition in respect of a plot abutting on Hughes Road.

57. Recommending sanction to the revised layout of certain plots in Worli Estate

58. Recommending sanction to permit the lessee of a plot on Sandhurst Road West Estate to add a fifth floor to the existing building on the plot.

59 Regarding the lease of Royal Opera House premises.

60 Regarding layout of plots in the 3rd, 4th and 5th rows of the Worli Hill Estate.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

61. Regarding construction of additional buildings in the compound of the Turner Sanatorium at Bhoiwada.

62. Regarding the extension of the K. E. M. Hospital at Parel.

63. Regarding allegations made against the Assistant Motor Foreman, Municipal Workshops.

64. Regarding the Municipal servants' Conduct and Discipline Rules.

Schools Committee's letters—

65. Regarding rules for the collection of fees in Municipal Schools and for the award of free studentships.

66. Regarding the location of libraries in the City.

67. Regarding the disaffiliation of their Scout and Girl Guide Troops from the official Baden-Powell movement by schools receiving grants-in-aid from the Committee.

68. Regarding the creation of a post of Head Clerk in the Accounts Branch of the Committee.

69. Regarding the extension of the compulsory age-limit for Muslim girls to 11 years in regard to the compulsory Primary Education.

70. Submitting a scheme for free and compulsory Primary Education in B and E Wards of the City.

Letters from the Commissioner—

71. Reporting the non-attendance of the Corporation's delegate to the Health Congress at Birmingham held in July last.

72. Recommending sanction to the change of user of a plot in Dadar-Matunga Estate.

73. Reporting on an application for gratuity from the heir of a deceased municipal employee.

74. Forwarding monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies

75. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in September 1937.

76. Regarding the election of Mr. L. Gwilt as a Municipal Councillor.

77. Regarding an offer to take on lease a plot in Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme.

78. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1937.

79. Forwarding a quarterly statement of water brought into the City and Suburbs from the various lakes

80. Government Communication —Regarding the appointment of Rao Bahadur B. P. Jagtap to be a member of the Corporation.

81. Letter from Mr. G. E. Bennett—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

82. Letter from Mr. Harilvan Purshottam and another—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of Mr. Motilal Kanji.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

83. Regarding schemes for the clearance of slums in the City.

84. Regarding the attitude of the Corporation's representatives on the Bombay Port Trust Board in connection with certain appointments under the Board.

85. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

86. Schools Committee's letters— Forwarding copies of the Committee's proceedings

Notices of Motions—

87. From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the desirability of conducting departmentally the Welfare Centres for Municipal labour staff.

88-89. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For (88) requesting the Commissioner to provide public conveniences in the Shivaji Park Garden; and (89) determining that Councillors shall retire every five years after they take office instead of every three years as at present.

90-91. From Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim—Regarding the (90) provision of additional S. P. sheds at the Bandra Slaughter Houses; to enable a Muslim widow or mother to get at her residence during the period of "Iddat" the amount due to her deceased husband or son as a Municipal employee.

92. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker —For requesting Government to abrogate the rule prohibiting the public from carrying dead bodies along Queen's Road between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

93. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—Regarding the provision of housing accommodation for the menial staff of the Municipality.

94. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Dr. D. G. Tendulkar— For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the question of charging fees to well-to-do patients attending Municipal hospitals and dispensaries.

95-96. From Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally—For (95) providing swimming baths at or near Marine Lines, Chowpatty and Worli; and (96) inviting the Commissioner's attention to the broken up condition of a portion of Tulsi Pipe Line Road between Currimbhoy and Phoenix Mills.

97-98. From Dr. D. G. Tendulkar —Regarding (97) an equitable distribution of water at a constant pressure in all parts of the City during day time; and (98) the removal of shells in water mains in Dadar-Parel area.

99. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the desirability of transferring from the Public Health Department to the City Engineer's Department the administration of Sections of the Municipal Act relating to U H. H. and overcrowded premises.

100. From Mr. Cooverji J. Shah —For requesting Government to reduce by half the fees charged for stamping and verifying weights and measures.

101. From Mr. Jethmal Narandas—For recommending the B. E. S. and T. Co. Ltd., to provide a bus-stop between Bazaar Gate street and Bohra Bazaar Street.

102-107. From Mr. Keshao Ganesh Tambe—(102) Regarding the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to require the Commissioner to serve notices on owners of premises abutting on a public street when the lines of that street are proposed to be revised; (103) For selecting candidates for appointment in subordinate Municipal services after inviting applications by public advertisements; (104) For restricting recruitment in Municipal service from British Indian subjects only; (105) Regarding the use of a public garden at Sandhurst Road by the Arya Mahila Samaj; (106) For revising the fees charged to auctioneers for the display of their advertisement boards; and (107) For reserving a portion of Sir Bhalchandra Road as one way street.

108. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—For recommending the Bombay Telephone Company to reduce to one anna the charge for the use of public telephones.

109-111. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—Regarding the (109-110) provision of (109) a railway station between Vadala Road and Mahim on the G. I. P. Rly., Harbour Branch; and (110) well-paved footpath along the road between the Sion Bridge and the Northern end of Municipal limit; and (111) extension of the bus service between the Sion Bridge and B. B. and C. I. Rly. Dadar Station to the Portuguese Church.

112. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker —For amending the Municipal Act so as to give the Municipal Secretary power to grant leave to clerks and other servants under him.

113. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1936-37 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th October, 1937

(7163)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector of Bombay hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for a 99 years' lease in respect of Plot No. 2, situated on the Church Gate Street in Block I and measuring about 1,389 sq. yds. (Frontage 100' x depth 125').

The tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 15,000 and should reach the Collector on or before 12 noon on 12th November, 1937.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of Agreement for Lease and the Lease together with plans and building Rules can be obtained at the office of the Collector at annas eight per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bomba
Collector's Office, Bombay,
25th October, 1937.

(7122)

Public Notices

GRAHAMS TRADING CO., (INDIA) LTD.

NOTICE.

RAMMURTI SHIRTING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MADHAVDAS GOVINDJI, of Dadur Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, were recently found offering for sale and selling in the Indian markets white shirting not of our importation, bearing a Trade Mark consisting of the representation of a man standing and supporting on his neck and shoulders a male elephant. This Trade Mark was called by them "Prof. RAVMURTI." We claimed that this Trade Mark was a flagrant imitation of the well known "RAMMURTI" Trade Mark used by us on white shirting called "Professor RAMMURTI." Further the get up of the face plaits of such shirting was found to be an imitation of the get up of the face plaits of our shirting.

In consideration of our having agreed to refrain from instituting proceedings against them for having infringed our rights Messrs. Madhavdas Govindji have expressed their regret for the infringement and have given us an undertaking, dated the twenty-ninth October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven not to exhibit for sale or sell hereafter in the Indian markets white shirting bearing the Trade Mark and get up complained of by us and have further agreed to pay to us on demand our Solicitors costs of and incidental to the infringement and to the publication of this notice at their expense in six newspapers of our selection for a period of a week. They have recorded in the said undertaking that they have not now in their possession or under their control any goods bearing the offending Trade Mark and get up.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that any person firm or Company found selling or having in his or their possession for the purpose of sale any piece or pieces of shirting bearing the offending RAVMURTI Trade mark and get-up will be immediately dealt with according to law.

Dated the 29th day of October, 1937.

For and on behalf of
Grahams Trading Co., (India) Ltd.,
R. A. F. KIDSON.
Manager.

(7160)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1949 of 1936.

AMRUTRAM NAROTTAMRAM BHATT, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Servant in the employ of Messrs. Turner Hoar & Co., residing at Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

TRIMBAK PURUSHOTTAM KHARE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, formerly doing business at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendant.

To,

TRIMBAK PURUSHOTTAM KHARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before the Learned Judge taking miscellaneous matters on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard by counsel on the part of the abovenamed Plaintiff (a) for a final decree for sale of the immovable property described in Schedule A to the preliminary mortgage decree passed herein on 7th January, 1937, (b) for costs of the application and the final decree, of the carrying out of the final decree and of the sale of the mortgaged property to be added to the mortgage debt and (c) for liberty to bid and set off and to apply for personal decree for the balance.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1937.

(Sd.) M. V. GOKHALE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N.B.:—Affidavit of Amrutram Narottamram Bhatt the Plaintiff abovenamed solemnly affirmed on 2-10-1937 will be used in support of the Notice of Motion.

(7164)

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have given up the SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP of the Pinto Garage with effect from the 1st November, 1937, and that we will not be liable for any liabilities of the Pinto Garage as from that date.

NATIONAL ENGINEERING CO. (INDIA) LTD.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1456 of 1937.

ERUCH D. ENGINEER & Co. a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MANGALDAS MAFATLAL & anr. ..... Defendants.
To
(1) MANGALDAS MAFATLAL
(2) Bai MANEK wife of Mangaldas Mafatlal the defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit for themselves and on behalf of other creditors of the first defendant for declaration that the mortgage, dated 13th February, 1933, executed by the 1st defendant in favour of the 2nd defendant mentioned in the Plaint was a sham and binami transaction and or made with intent to delay or defeat the creditors of the 1st defendant and that no interest was created therein by reason of the said transaction that the said mortgage is void and inoperative in law and that the same is not binding upon the plaintiffs and other creditors of the 1st defendant and to have the said mortgage set aside and that the properties mortgaged to Plaintiffs by a deed of Mortgage, dated 24th November, 1933, were free from encumbrances and the same belong to the 1st defendant absolutely on the said 24th day of November, 1933, and that the properties free from the purported encumbrance in favour of 2nd defendant be made available to the creditors of the 1st defendant including Plaintiffs and for costs.

The hearing of the said suit has been fixed for 13th day of December 1937 and you are hereby required to file your Written Statement within 4 weeks from the publication hereof, in default the suit will be set down to be heard as undefended long cause and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1937.

Messrs. MAZAGONWALLA & CO. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

7157.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAH MOHANLAL AMICHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. JASRAJ SAJMALJI.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (since redeemed). Together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North Side of Champawadi (Vithalwadi), outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old No. 141 New No. A/1294, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 1A/1525 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/1168 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 1573 (1), Street Nos. 56 to 60 and containing by actual admeasurement 45 (forty-five) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Parsonbai, widow of Dipchand Nihalchand, on or towards the West by the property of Thakkar Devidas Tricumdas and his wife Premabai and on or towards the North by the property of Premabai widow of Devidas Tricumdas and others and on or towards the South by Champawadi (Vithalwadi).

Dated this 29th day of October, 1937.

AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

7159.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP MATERIAL AND TEAKWOOD LYING AT HAJI BUNDER DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers, will under instructions from The Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the Railway's Depot at Haji Bunder on MONDAY, the 8th day of November, 1937, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Scrap Material and Teakwood of G. I. P. Railway including:—

Springs, Engine fittings bolts, Engine frame plates and boiler pieces, Engine Tanks, Wagon under frames, Carriage and bogie under frames, Buffer plungers, Cast steel, Cast iron, Brake blocks, Fire bars, Steel tyres, Wheel centre, Cuttings and Punchings, steel tubes, Iron rails, Steel rails, tongue rails, powrahs and shovels, Cast iron chairs, pots, Castings, Fish-plates, Steel keys, Bolts and nuts, Steel pipes Girders, Corr. Galvd. Iron sheets, Shell loco boilers, Wagon bodies with under frames, Wooden sleepers, Teakwood, Turn tables, etc., etc.

Terms—10 per cent. Deposit in Cash.

GANDHI & CO.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Cottage Piano, Singer Machine, Gramophone, Chesterfield sets, Godrej & Chubb Safes, Wardrobes, Remington portable typewriter, etc.

Bettering the Best!

PRABHAT'S

"TUKARAM"

Acknowledged THE BEST PICTURE EVER MADE IN INDIA, and certified as one of the three WORLD'S BEST, has now ONE MORE FEATURE ADDED to it.

from TO-MORROW

IN

COLOUR!

NATURE'S OWN HUES BROUGHT INTO

"TUKARAM"

You LIKED its SONGS,

You LOVED its CAST,

You LIKED its SCENES!

from TO-MORROW ENJOY its

COLOUR!

"TUKARAM"

Transformed in

47th WEEK

FULL LENGTH in COLOUR

STILL AT

CENTRAL

TALKIES; —::— CHARNI RD.

Daily:—5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Holiday Matinee: 2-30 p.m.

Outstanding Indian Cricketer

Merchant For All-India's Captaincy?

JAMSAHIB UNABLE TO SERVE ON SELECTION COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30

The Associated Press understands that the Jamsahib of Navanagar had written to the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India informing him his desire to be excused from serving on the Selection Committee owing to his long absence in Europe and also because he felt that he would not be able to undertake travelling from one centre to another to watch matches which, he felt, was necessary. Doctor H. D. Kanga is also unable to serve on the Selection Committee owing to his health. The name of Colonel Mistry proposed by the Honorary Secretary of the Board has been unanimously accepted by the Associations. The Jamsahib on return from Europe on Thursday last reiterated his previous decision. On being informed that his presence on the Selection Committee would serve to revive confidence in Indian Cricket the Jamsahib thought that he might be able to be on the Committee with Colonel Mistry. But unfortunately, on his return to his State, His Highness found that matters of great importance which require his immediate personal attention would keep him fully engaged in Jamnagar for the next three months. This Highness therefore has expressed his regret that it will not be possible for him to serve on the Selection Committee and accept the honour conferred on him. In a letter to the Honorary Secretary received here to-day, he wishes to take the opportunity of thanking all associations for their confidence in him shown by electing him on the Selection Committee.

The Associated Press is further informed that Colonel Mistry has reached Navanagar to-day and in consultation with the Jamsahib President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, he will select the Captain for India's Eleven match at Lahore. Captain Mistry and the selected Captain will, in their turn, select the personnel of the All-India Team. It is further reliably learnt that the Maharaja of Patiala has written to the Jamsahib of Navanagar for making recommendations on behalf of the Northern zone players who participated in the Ranji Trophy for All-India Eleven at Lahore. The Maharaja of Patiala has also suggested that the name of V. J. Merchant be considered for India's Captaincy "as on his merits Merchant is the foremost and outstanding cricketer of India."

VIJAY MERCHANT is talked of as the All-India Captain.

Week-End Cricket

Nimbalkar Misses Double Century

FAST SCORING AT HINDU GYM.

Great Partnership Between Nimbalkar And Churry

An outstanding feature of this week-end's cricket was the fast scoring at the Hindu Gymkhana, where Shavaksha's XI put up a big total of 302 runs for the loss of 5 wickets yesterday in three and a half hours, but they were all out for 371 to-day.

Nimbalkar was in a deadly batting form and in an excellent partnership with Churry, they added 274 runs between themselves for the Hindu Gymkhana. Nimbalkar carried his bat for 198, the biggest individual score this season. He hit 7 sixers and 27 fours.

Churry was also in a great form scoring 128 which included 17 fours.

The Hindu Gymkhana put up a big score of 434 and defeated their opponents by 63 runs.

AT ISLAM GYMKHANA

The Rander Gymkhana drew with the Islam Gymkhana on Sunday—an indecisive decision favouring the former. The Rander Gymkhana did well for their 204, M. G. Surti in a bright innings missed his century by seven. The home side collected 130 when stumps were drawn, H. Merchant contributing 30 to this total. Bham of the Rander Gymkhana earned bowling honours dismissing 3 for 42. Firasat Hussein was next best with 3 for 61.

SCORES:

SHAVAKSHA'S XI

Dolly Tata, b Gurtu	0
M. S. Mistry, run out	52
F. Peddar, b Nimbalkar	93
N. Canteenwalla, c Kenny, b Gharat	68
P. Kateli, c Nimbalkar, b Gurtu	45
D. B. Satha, c Nimbalkar, b Gurtu	40
F. R. Nariman, l.b.w. b Amladi	6
K. Bharucha, b Gurtu	31
R. Manekshaw, b Gurtu	9
A. Captain, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	371

M. S. Gurtu got 5 wickets for 77 runs.

RANDER GYMKHANA

Nakhuda, l.b.w. b Firasat Hussein	39
Z. Esmail, b Firasat Hussein	21
M. G. Surti, l.b.w. b Botawalla	93
E. Aloo, c M. Qasim, b Firasat Hussein	39
Z. Madari, not out	1
N. Z. Lilly, not out	2
Extras	9
Total (for 4)	204

BOWLING

Lalji 0 for 29; Anwar 0 for 32; Hussein Mia 0 for 48; Firasat Hussein 3 for 61; Mohmd. Qasim 0 for 16; Botawalla 1 for 9.

ISLAM GYMKHANA

M. Agha, b Bham	7
Ishtaque Ali, run out	9
H. Merchant, c Telly, b Bham	36
Mohmd. Hussein, retired	51
G. N. Lalji, not out	11
Mohmd. Qasim, not out	1
Firasat Hussein, l.b.w., b Bham	15
Extras	0
Total (for 4)	130

BOWLING

Bham 3 for 42; Hans 0 for 24; Ariff 0 for 14; Anglia 0 for 40; Madari 0 for 8.

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK

A Family Devotional Picture

"Bhakta Damaji"

SHIVAJI'S Production

Enjoy at:—

MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum

Time:—5-15, 8 & 10-30 p. m.

RANKING OF TENNIS PLAYERS

Tennis Committee's Decision

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Mr. L. Brooke Edwards, Honorary Secretary for India of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, has issued the following to the Press:—

The Ranking Committee of the Association has issued the following Ranking of men players for the season 1936/37:—

(1) E. V. Bobb, Ghaus Mohammed and S. L. R. Sawhney; (4) Sohan Lal; (5) D. N. Capoor; (6) M. Sleem, Y. Singh, and H. L. Soni; (9) B. T. Blake; (10) S. C. Beatty, Y. Savoor.

The committee wishes to emphasize that the ranking is based on an analysis of the actual performances of the players during the past season and that, where players are bracketted, their performances have been considered of equal value, the names being published in alphabetical order.—A. P.

VICTORY FOR MANMAD INSTITUTE

The Indian Institute, Manmad, Nawab Luft-Ud-Doula Inter-Institute played a cricket match in the first round of the tournament against the Indian Institute, Wardha, at Manmad on October 24th, 1937.

Batting first the home team made a poor start losing six usually productive bats for 58 runs. Some lively cricket was followed when Issac and Lazarus became associated. They carried the score to 152. Lazarus played a brilliant game, hitting all round the wicket scored 56 runs. Issac was steady for his 62, remaining unbeaten. Manmad closed their innings with a credit of 190.

The visitors with the help of Gidney 29 and Moses 30 reached 103, and lost the match by 87 runs. The following were the scores: —

MANMAD.

Fareed 0, Murray 10, Sonoo 20, Vining 0, Ward 3, Issac 62 (not out), Cotter 7, White 0, Lazarus 56, Kadam 2, Samuel 19, extras 11, total 190.

WARDHA.

Kayaudeen 0, Udas 2, Peters 3, Nadkarni 4, Shanker Rao 6, Ranade 11, Gidney 29, Dasharat 0, Moses 30, Digwekar 2, Francis 2, (not out), extras 15, total 103.

Rai Sahib's Son Convicted

In the Esplanade Court on Friday morning Sir H. P. Dastur convicted a Delhi Hindu youth of cheating and sentenced him with a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to three months' imprisonment.

Satyabrath Suchdeo, son of Rai Saheb Gangaram of Delhi was prosecuted by Harpalsingh Chaudhari, the Assistant Manager of Hindu Sangathan Orphanage Sevasang, a Charitable Institution in Delhi, looking after the welfare of Hindu orphans. The accused was compelled to sever his connections with this institution owing to malpractices and was found to be collecting subscriptions from several persons in Bombay, printing receipt books and misappropriating the proceeds. He was charged with having pocketed on three different occasions Rs. 5 each from Kalbadevi merchants. Mrs. Krishna Hattising Nehru was one of such donors. For the complainant, Mr. D'Souza, Manager of the Bank of Baroda besides a cashier of the firm of Mathuradas Vassonji and several others were examined as witnesses.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, who appeared for the complainant stated that the accused had collected over a thousand rupees in the city but he would not press for a jail sentence as he was opposed to the idea of a married youth being jailed.

Mr. B. N. Mistry, Advocate, appeared for the accused

An Ahmedabad ssage says that 400 workers in the weaving department of the Kalyan Mills struck work since Friday in protest against the fine imposed by the management for damages done to the clothes.

NEW EMPIRE

A HUGE SUCCESS!

GRAND GALA DIVALI DOUBLE ATTRACTION!

DAILY THREE SHOWS 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

FIRST EXTRAVAGANZA IN TECHNICOLOR

You'll be thrilled by this NEW sort of comedy-romance, spangled with stars and crowded with laughs.

Songs: Red Hot Heat, That Old Feeling, Lovely One

WARNER BAXTER JOAN BENNETT

Walter Wanger's Vogues of 1938 IN TECHNICOLOR

with

Helen VINSON • Mischa AUER • Alan MOWBRAY • Jerome COWAN
The Famous WALTER WANGER MODELS "The Most Photographed Girls in the World"
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

AND IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FILM—
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA!
MADAME POMPADOUR
will present
BOMBAY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MANNEQUINS IN A SPECTACULAR STAGE PRODUCTION WEARING HOLLYWOOD'S MOST GLAMOROUS GOWNS!

PLEASE NOTE THE FASHION PARADE
WILL BE HELD ONLY ON
WEDNESDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER with the 10 P. M. SHOW

Plans Open. 'Phone 20286.

Never was a star so warmly greeted as on Last Saturday at the All-India Premiere of an immortal picture

Uncontrollable crowds welcomed

SABITA DEVI

In

Kokila

A Sagar Success

MOTILAL

* SHOBHANA DEVI
* MAYA
* SIDDIQUE
* PESSI PATEL
* SANKATHA

Story by:—
RAMANLAL VASANTLAL

Directed by:—
BADAMI

ROXY

Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-30

Matinee at 2-30 on Sat., Sun. & Holidays

Records on H. M. V. on sale

For Development Of Cottage Woollen Industries

CENTRAL GOVT.'S GRANT-IN-AID TO BOMBAY: DETAILS OF SCHEME

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of India have agreed to give a grant-in-aid for five years from 1936-37 to the Government of Bombay for the development of the cottage and small scale woollen industries in the Bombay Presidency. The grant sanctioned for 1936-37 is Rs. 12,600 and that for 1937-38 is Rs. 13,946. The Government of India have directed that the first grant should be utilised for non-recurring expenditure required for the scheme prepared by this Government for utilising the grant-in-aid. A scheme has accordingly been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay.

DETAILS OF SCHEME

It deals with (a) arrangement for finishing, (b) improvement of designs, and (c) provision for marketing facilities.

The aims and objects of this scheme will be—(a) to supply improved appliances on the hire-purchase system or otherwise,

(b) to supply raw materials at reasonable rates,

(c) to advise wool weaving and other allied cottage industries in regard to the production of improved and easily marketable patterns and designs.

(d) to undertake preparatory and finishing processes and dyeing and printing in connection with woollen handloom industry, and/or to enter into an arrangement for these processes with some firm or firms,

(e) to accept on consignment account against partial payment woollen handloom products from weavers and to purchase outright such products and sell the same, etc.

To fulfil these aims and objects, the following measures will be undertaken:—

It is proposed to come to an arrangement with a Bombay Woollen Mill for finishing the woollen handloom cloth at a reasonable rate. A part of this expense will be borne by Government. The work of improvement of designs will be entrusted to the Textile Designer of the Industries Department appointed under the Marketing Scheme for cotton handloom products; while, as regards marketing, an agreement will be made between the Director of Industries and the two Industrial Co-operative Associations, one at Hubli and one at Ahmednagar, started under the Marketing Scheme for cotton handloom products out of the Government of India grant, under which the Associations will undertake such measures as will fulfil the aims and objects of the scheme.

BONUS FOR AGENTS

The Director of Industries will pay to the agents bonus for the sale of wool products, at the following rates:—

Sale in on year.	Bonus payable.
Rs.	Rs.
10,000	300
15,000	500
20,000	700
25,000	1,000

A Wool Expert will be appointed to guide the purchases of wool, advise the weavers and those working in allied industries about improved processes for manufacturing suitable varieties of marketable cloth, and look after the arrangements for finishing and for marketing the finished products. He will be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of each of the Industrial Co-operative Associations to which the marketing work is entrusted. His headquarters will be in Bombay in the office of the Director of Industries.

The whole scheme will be under the general control of the Director of Industries, Bombay, from whom details of the scheme can be obtained.

BOMBAY CITY AND CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Preliminary Publication Of Electoral Rolls

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Preliminary Publication of the Electoral Rolls for the Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan), Bombay City (Muhammadan) and Bombay (European)—(so far as the City of Bombay is concerned), Constituencies of the (Central) Legislative Assembly has been made on Saturday the 30th October 1937 at the office of the Collector of Bombay and Returning Officer, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay, and also at the Head Office of the Bombay Municipality.

The Franchise qualifications for electors in the first two Constituencies are:—

Being British Subjects of not less than 21 years of age, residing in the Constituency or in a contiguous Constituency of the same communal description on 1st January 1937 and (1) being assessed to income tax in the financial year 1936-1937; or, (2) being assessed to Land Revenue of not less than Rs. 75|- per annum.

EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCY

In respect of the franchise qualifications in the third i. e. the European Constituency the following should be noted:—

A person shall be qualified as an Elector for the Bombay (European) Constituency whose name is registered on the Electoral Roll of any European Constituency of the Legislative Assembly constituted under the new Act for the province of Bombay or of the Legislative Assembly so constituted for the Province of Sind, or who is qualified for enrolment in either of such Rolls.

In respect of would-be Electors for enrolment in the Bombay (European) Constituency of the (Central) Legislative Assembly who are not already enrolled on the Electoral Rolls of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, as above, it may be noted that the following are the most common qualifications entitling their holders to enrolment in either of such Rolls:—

Being a British Subject of not less than 21 years of age, having resided also in the province of Bombay for not less than 180 days in the financial year 1936—37 (the foregoing two conditions together have to be fulfilled in all cases) and fulfilling in addition any one of the following requisites: (1) Assessment to Income-Tax in the financial year 1936-37; (2) Holding or occupying as a tenant in the Constituency land assessed at Rs. 8|- or more land revenue; (3) Occupying as owner or tenant in the Constituency a house of not less than Rs. 60|- annual rental value, in Bombay City (or in any other urban area of not less than Rs. 18|- annual rental value or of the capital value of not less than Rs. 750|-.

REQUEST TO PUBLIC

The public are requested to inspect these rolls and qualified persons whose names have not already been enrolled should apply to the Collector of Bombay and Returning Officer, with proofs of their eligibility, before the 15th November 1937, for enlistment of their names on the rolls of the respective Constituencies in which they are qualified.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.

8-30 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-45 Light Songs. K. R. Patwardhan.

noon.

12-0 A Selection of Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. "My Ideal Programme". 6-0 "Ram Bhajan Karalena. Yek Din Janare Bhayi". The VUB Indian Orchestra with vocal refrain. 6-15 Talk (Gujerati): "Scouts and Brigades". No. 1. Organizing a Troop. By K. B. Godrej. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m. 7-30 Naat, Thumri and Salaam. Yusuf Effendi. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "From Port to Port". 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Variety. 10-0 Dance Music. From the Studio. A Farewell programme. By the Mayfair Serenaders.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

8-0 Majidan Bai. 8-30 AIR Orchestra—Ahiri Todi. 8-40 Khadim Husain. Thumri; Bhajan; Ghazal. 9-10 The News (English). 9-20 The News (Hindustani) 9-30 Afzal Husain. 9-50 Duet: "Prem Katar". By Aziz and Manohar. 10-0 Majidan Bai.

p.m.

12-30 Indian Music. 1-30 European Music. 5-0 Khadim Husain. Multani Kafi; Ghazal; Punjabi Geet. 5-30 AIR Artist—Sarangi Hamir. 5-35 Allah Rakha. 5-55 Readings from Famous Books "Fasana-i-Azad". 6-0 Majidan Bai. 6-30 Khadim Husain. Dadra; Geet; Ghazal. 7-0 "For Villagers Only". The News and Market Rates at 7-30 p.m. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Social Architects". No. 1. Greek Philosophers, Plato. By Dr Indra Sen. 8-15 Music of the Orient. 8-21 Khadim Husain—Thumri; Ghazal; Geets. 8-45 Majidan Bai. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Hotel Marina International Dance Band. A short programme of recent dances. 10-0 Talk (English): "On the Abyssinian Front" No. 1. By J. W. Collins. 10-15 Hotel Marina International Dance Band. A Programme of 'Live' Dance Music.

Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be on VUC 370.4 metres, 840 kc/s. and 40.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 The Four String Swingers. A Novelty Quartet in a programme of Hot Music. 1-6 The Massed Bands the Aldershot and Eastern Commands. Peter Dawson—Baritone, Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 School Programme. 2-6 Recital of Vocal and Instrumental Music. 2-36 Vocal Music. Sushil Chacraverty—Kavya Sangit. 2-51 Chittaranjan Dutta—Adhunik. 5-6 For the Rural Areas. 5-56 A Musical Variety. By the Ballygunge Sangeet Samsad. Arranged by Panchugopal Chatterjee. 7-6 Sadhan Sangeet. Chhayadevi Chatterjee. 7-21 Kavya Sangeet. Suprosonna Chakravarty. 7-36 Kavya Sangeet. Shanti Sircar. 7-51 Talk: "Preserve Yourself". No. 1. Ear Nose and Throat. By a Doctor. 8-6 The News and Weather Report (Bengali). 8-21 Quawali. Mastan Bama. 8-41 Bhajan and Gazal. Radharani. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (English). 9-6 The News and Announcements. 9-21 Debate: "Has Experience Value"? J. A. Rahim, who does not believe in experience opposing S. M Murshed. 9-41 Vocal Interlude. 9-51 A Relay from Daventry. Alternatively: The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Overture "Rienzi" Wagner. 10-6 Conducted by Leopold Stokowski. The London Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by Albert Coates. Symphony No. 2 in B Minor Borodin.

RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE

Annual Social Gathering

The annual social gathering of N. G. Rao's English Tailoring College was celebrated at the College premises on the Princess Street on Sunday Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided. Among those present were Messrs. B. V. Jadhav, G. V. Jadhav, S. R. Tikekar, Inspector Wagle and Dhavale, Mr. A. R. Dias, proprietor of a tailoring firm and many others. A group photo of all the students, teachers and the President was taken.

Mr. Dias was requested to judge who was the best boy in the college from the clothes they were wearing which were their own production. Mr. Dias selected two students to whom medals were given, one of them was in the college for only five months and the other had studied about eight months. A student was also given a medal for writing a good essay in Gujarati on tailoring.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. Brelvi said that the two greatest problems that faced India were poverty and unemployment These problems could not be adequately solved until they achieved independence and based their economic order on justice and equality. Another vital problem that faced them was the removal of illiteracy and the determination of an educational system that best served India's interests. He did not wish to say anything about the merits or demerits of the present system of education but it was a notorious fact that there were hundreds of educated young men anxious to obtain some work but were unable to get it. That was not entirely the fault of the educational system; for the prevailing political and economic systems were also largely responsible for the present unfortunate state of things. But to the extent the educational system was responsible for it, it was their duty to mend it. They knew that under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi an attempt was being made to give a definite vocational bias to education. Mr. Rao had in his own way made a small contribution towards solving the problem of unemployment by training educated young men as efficient tailors. The profession of a tailor was as honourable as that of a farmer and equally useful and necessary. Without the farmer they could not feed themselves and without the tailor they could not clothe themselves. In carrying on his institution which sent out increasing number of well-trained tailors, Mr. Rao was doing very useful service and he wished his institution every success.

Mr. Jadhav advised the students to be proud of their college and their Principal who was conducting the College at a sacrifice. He was a true servant of his country as he was following the Ramdas principle of "teaching others what one knows and thus making people wiser." He deplored the tendency which hankered after examinations and diplomas and did not devote sole energy to the acquisition of knowledge. He exhorted the students to master the science and art of tailoring. Their customers would judge them by the clothes they turned out.

If the clothes were satisfactory custom would be continued and they would recommend the tailor to their friends. Customers did not give any value to the diplomas. Mr. Rao's students had made their mark wherever they had gone and this was the test of a successful teaching establishment.

After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.

WORKERS SUPPORT CONGRESS INQUIRY

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union (Batatawalla Mansion, Lalbag, Bombay), a public meeting of the textile workers was held at Kalachodki Maidan on Saturday evening. Mr. Alwe was in the chair.

Mr. Paranjpe explained the Congress policy towards the working-class. He said: "The Congress has appointed a Labour Committee to enquire into the grievances of the workers. Till now the workers have supported the Congress in the fight for freedom. All the workers of different mills should bring their complaints to the Union and help the Congress Labour Committee. The workers should not pay any attention to those who are preaching general strike as protest against the Committee. We must give the Congress full chance to redress our grievances."

Mr. Kandalker then moved the resolution congratulating the Congress Cabinet on appointing a Labour Enquiry Committee. He exhorted the workers to unite under the Girni Kamgar Union. He explained the present scales of wages and requested the workers to record their grievances with the Union which would submit its report to the Labour Committee.

G. R. Sharma supported the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

After the speeches of Ebrahimpurker and others the meeting terminated.

Order Against Surat School Board Chairman

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 29.

In the civil application filed by Mr. Gulam Rasul Shaikh, Vice-Chairman, Surat School Board, praying to the court to grant injunction against Dr. Ghia, M. L. A. elected Chairman by the School Board and to cancel the election and to declare the proceedings of the Board meeting of 18th last illegal, the sub-judge this evening accepting the application passed order against Dr. Ghia to stop work as Chairman of the School Board and also passed orders against the School Board administration not to carry out the orders of the chairman

It is learnt that an appeal will be filed against this order.

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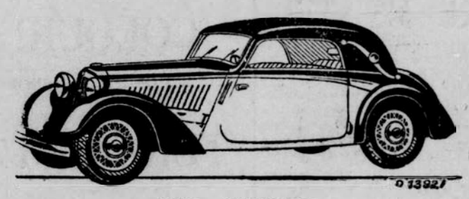

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MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

MATCHES PLAYED ON 6TH NOV. 1937

BEATTIE'S POPULAR ONE-ANNA FOOTBALL POOLS

THE HANDICAP is published every Friday and contains forthcoming Sporting Events, Home Racing News, Pool Dividends. Coupons for One-Anna Pools, Nothing Barred List, Long and Short Lists. Sent Post Free.

Birmingham v Huddersfield	MARK 1 for Home	1
Portsmouth v Leicester		2
Stoke v Wolverhampton		3
Bury v Aston Villa	2 for Away	4
Luton v Blackburn		5
Clapton v Crystal Palace	X for Draw	6
Mansfield v Millwall		7
Rochdale v Lincoln		8
Halifax v Darlington	First Named Teams are Home Teams	9
Dundee v Motherwell		10
Aberdeen v Hearts		11
Dumbarton v Raith R.		12

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EAU DE COLOGNE

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 13, 1993
Muslim: Shaban 27, 1356
Parsi: Ardibehest 27, 1907
Hightide: 10.37, 23.26.
Lowtide: 4.42; 16.48.
Sunrise: 6h. 38m.
Sunset: 6h. 6m.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG.)

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the Union Head Office to consider steps to be taken regarding the Textile Wages Inquiry Committee.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE.

The 20th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Annual Elocution Competition for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will come off on Sunday, 12th December 1937 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Sadashiv Cross Street, Kandewadi, Bombay. Particulars regarding the subjects, etc., can be had from the Honorary Secretaries of the institution at the said address, on application.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO CHINA.

The Secretary Bombay Students' Union writes:—

Under the Jt. auspices of the B. P. S. Federation, Bombay Students' Union, Youths' Association, North B. S. Union, A. I. Kisan Propaganda Committee and several other organizations of the city a demonstration will be held at 8-0 a.m. at Ballard Pier today (Monday) in the morning, to send fraternal greetings from the students and the people of India to the students and people of China for their brave fight for life and liberty.

Students, workers and the representatives of the various organizations will send their greetings through Com. Chu who is returning to China by "Conte Biancomano".

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THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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In their Greatest Hit
"TAKE MY TIP"
SONGS, DANCES, COMEDY

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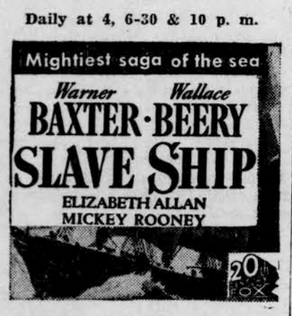

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Captain Janualy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The London Revue Co." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Toofani Tarzan" Daily at 2-15, 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Take My Tip" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan" Daily at 2-15, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Bhakta Damaji" Daily at 2-30, 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Vogues of 1938" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Premveer" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Seventh Heaven" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Slave Ship" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kokila" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

UNITED GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN PARISHAD.

The Parishad Day will be celebrated at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Wagle Hall of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Sadashiv Cross Street, Kandewadi, Bombay. The programme consists of vocal music, short speeches and Social Gathering. Members and sympathisers are cordially invited, to attend.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY KALYAN.

Under the auspices of the Andhra Association Kalyan, there will be a Children's Treat for ensuing "Deepavli" at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) when sports competition also will be held. Dr. V. W. Phadke, the Secretary of the Kalyan City Congress Committee has kindly consented to preside on that occasion and distribute the prizes to all children.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

The Annual Armistice Jashan Ceremony in honour of the Parsee Glorious War Heroes is announced to take place at Ranji Agiary, Corner Grant Road, under the auspices of Panthaki Sahib Erwad Sorabji Edulji Ranji on Thursday, the Armistice Day, 11th November 1937 at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

All Parsees are cordially invited by the Parsee Ex-Service Comrades to co-operate with the sublime cause.

After the Ceremony, floral tributes will be offered at the Parsee War Memorial, Hughes Road, Bombay. All relatives, friends and admirers of the departed worthies are requested to do the same.

KHAR BALKAN-JI-BARI.

Under the auspices of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association a Cinema Show depicting Life in Japan was given by Mr. Jagmohan Mistri on Sunday, October 24. Prior to the Cinema Show, Mrs. Shantagouri M. Bhatt gave away prizes to children for the best hand work presented by them at the last Children's Own Exhibition held during the Birthday Anniversary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari. The Laxmi Nagar Hall where the Cinema Show and Prize Distribution were held was fully packed with children and elders interested in the activities of this Association.

Lt. Bond Injured

Taking a turn into the Ormiston Road from Colaba, a motor car, it is stated, dashed against the compound wall of Wesleyan Church, on Sunday morning at about 2 o'clock.

Lieut. A. Bond, who was driving in the car received severe injuries on the head.

He was removed to the St. George's Hospital. The Colaba police are investigating. The car was badly damaged.

The Capitol Daily at 6-30 & 10 P. M.
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PROVIDING PURE GHEE FOR BOMBAY

Western India Blended Genuine Ghee Co.

With a view to combat the sale of adulterated ghee being marketed the Marketing Board established under the Agricultural Products Act of 1937 called a conference at Simla of prominent ghee merchants to seek their co-operation for grading ghee. As a result of the said Conference certain standards have been laid down and certain chemical tests have been fixed provisionally for genuine ghee. The Western India Blended Genuine Ghee Co. Ltd. has been formed mainly with the object of supplying to the city and its suburbs genuine ghee. The Company proposes to import ghee from various parts of the country and to test the same with the assistance of Chemical Experts and blend it so as to secure necessary values and standards laid down by the Ghee Conference at Simla.

The Company will market ghee in air-tight tins. The authorized capital of the Company is Rs. 15,00,000 divided.

The Agents' firm of Messrs. Mulji Khimji and Co. consists of Mr. Mulji Ranchordas Mr. Khimji Mulji of Premji Umersey and Co. and Mr. Devi Ratansey of Ratansey Hirji Govindji.

The Board consists of Mr. Maganlal Parbhudas, President of the Yarn, Copper and Brass Merchants Association, Mr. Vithaldas Damodardas Govindji, a well-known piece-goods merchant; Sheth Ratansey Hirji Govindji, Vice-President of the Grain Merchants' Association; Sheth Hansraj Jivandas of Khimji Vishram and Co., a well-known Cotton Merchant, Sheth Vallabhdas Vassanji of Kanji Morarji, President of the Malabar Kariana Merchants' Association. Sheth Ramgopal Lohya of Messrs. Ramjit Ramgopal, a banker of Hathras which is one of the big centers of ghee in United Provinces. Sheth Haridas Vallabhdas, whose firm is acting as the Selling Agents, is a well-known ghee merchant in the Mudi Bazar Bombay.

At present, Bombay and its Suburbs consume over 1.500 tins a day. The Company expects to meet only one-third of this demand at present.

THREE INJURED IN MOTOR SMASH

Lady Loses Her Leg-Companions Badly Shaken

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

Three Europeans, including a lady were involved in a serious motor accident which occurred in the early hours of this morning in New Delhi.

The lady received serious injuries and is reported to have lost one of her legs. She has been removed to the Lady Hardinge Hospital, Her companions escaped injury, but were badly shaken.

The accident resulted from the car dashing into an electric lamppost. It is stated that one of the tyres of the car burst, which made it swerve suddenly and collide with the post. The impact was so terrific that the post was broken into pieces and the car completely smashed.

The two Europeans were Mr. W. E. Barker of Philco Radio Company and Mr. Wormsley of Ford Motors, while the lady is reported to be Mrs. Mackenzie from the Lady Hardinge Hospital.

Mr. Wormsley was driving the car with the lady seated next to him, while Mr. Barker occupied the rear seat.

The party was returning from a dance, when, turning the crossing of North End Road and Aurengzebe Road, the accident occurred.—A. P.

ELOCUTION IN HINDI

Competition At Congress House

Eight men and six women contested for the medal and prizes that were offered by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to the successful competitors, in an elocution competition in Hindi that was held on Sunday at the Jinnah Hall.

The competition which is an annual feature in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations had been postponed upto date for various reasons.

Mr. S. S. Kavlekar, Advocate won the Gold medal presented by Mr. J. Narottamdas Bhau, for his speech on "Gandhiji as a philosopher." The second prize was won by Miss Dhun S. Talpade and the 3rd. prize by Mrs. Lakhmabai Tallur.

Messrs. Niranjan Sharma, Gajendranath Sharman and Moulana Abdul Bari acted as judges.

"Hindustan" Diwali Number

The "Hindustan-Praja Mitra" Diwali number provides, as usual, a rich feast of intellectual food. It is profusely illustrated with coloured and other pictures very judiciously selected. The articles cover a variety of subjects to satisfy the most voracious appetite. There could be few more appropriate and delight-giving Diwali gifts than this Number.

INDIA AND WESTERN CIVILIZATION

Interesting Debate Held At Blavatsky Hall

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Association, an interesting debate was held on Sunday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge when the proposition, "The Western civilization is unsuited to Indian conditions' was discussed and passed. Mr. M. S. Noronha, Judge, Small Causes Court, presided.

Mr. G. G. Shimoga who moved the proposition made a strong plea for the development of Indian civilization, rejecting the Western ideology as too material, aggressive and material.

WOMAN'S VIEW-POINT

He was supported by Mrs. C. F. Lynn who put the woman's viewpoint in a neat speech. She held that even in the matters of architecture, furniture dietary and dress the Western ideas were neither suitable nor practicable in India.

Mr. R. B. Mavelkar and Miss Alice Sequeira also supported the motion. The latter quoted Kipling and said East and West shall never meet.

The opposition was led by Mr. S. Baptista who denounced the narrow-minded patriotism of the supporters of the proposition in clinging to a decayed past and refusing to march with the times. He was followed by Mr. Kuriappan Joseph who showed how the advent and decay of civilization was all part of a historical process of evolution and how no civilization could be kept in a water-tight compartment away from the influence of other civilizations.

SOCIALIST CIVILIZATION

Mr. K. Ahmad Abbas pooh-poohed the pseudo-spiritualism of those who vaguely talked of the glories of the past without trying to understand the sociological and economic realities. The capitalist civilization of Europe, he said, was one step further than the ancient feudal civilization of India and both of these would ultimately and inevitably be submerged by the rising tide of a new civilization—the civilization of Socialism.

Mr. D. R. Desai who was the last speaker said no civilization was perfect or permanent. He had no sympathy for the decayed civilization of the East and wanted it to be replaced by progressive and scientific civilization of the West which at least guaranteed better economic conditions for the masses.

CHAMBER'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS LABOUR

N. F. T. U's Strong Protest: Warning To Government

A resolution calling for an enquiry into the recent firing on Dharavi Tannery workers was passed at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the N. F. T. U. held at the Servants of India Society on Sunday morning under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, president of the Committee.

Other resolutions of moment were regarding the Bombay Textile Enquiry Committee and the communication of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the subject came in for some strong criticism.

The statement issued by the Chairman of the Textile Enquiry Committee inviting preliminary memoranda before the 7th instant from "associations" without issuing any questionnaire as is the practice on such occasions, was characterised as a "dilatory tactic" in the resolution mentioned.

The other resolution requested the Bombay Government not to be influenced by the communication of the Indian Merchants' Chamber referred to above in which the Chamber does not want outsiders in the Trade Unions and recognition extended to such unions.

The Committee viewed this attitude as hostile and reactionary to the Trade Union movement and requested the Government to introduce legislation for compulsory recognition of Trade Unions.

The Committee, by another resolution, protested against the alleged behaviour of the police in entering the quarters of the Tannery Workers in Dharavi and subsequent firing on them. An enquiry into the affair, by the Government was called for.

Messrs. S. V. Parulekar, R. R. Bakhale, Dinker Desai, N. V. Phadke, M. M. Menon and G. H. Kale were among those present at the meeting.

'INDIAN ROPE TRICK' PROVES A FLOP

Poor Show At Muzaffarabad Hall

"Gentlemen, the rope is spoiled as too many have handled it (to examine). I am afraid the Rope Trick will fail. However, I shall try and let me see what I can do." This was the prologue to the "Indian Rope Trick" which Mr. M. G. Shahapurkar claimed to perform, but which proved a flop, on Sunday night, at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road.

The "Chronicle" would not have taken notice of this performance, were it not for the special invitation extended to its representative to be present and to witness the "Indian Rope Trick."

Besides, handbills were distributed with the caption "Challenge Accepted": "The challenge given by the prominent papers and magicians all over the world about the Indian Rope Trick Show has been accepted by Pro. M. G. Shahapurkar. . . ."

Exorbitant rates of admission namely Rs. 5, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 per seat were fixed. The performance was poorly attended.

The performer brought a rope of about six feet in length and three inches in diameter. Thinner ropes were twisted to form such a massive rope. But as the members of the audience proceeded to examine the rope closely, the thinner ropes got untwisted thus occasioning the above remark of the performer.

He then placed the rope on the ground and held a back screen in front of it. The rope rose slowly and with it the black screen also was raised, so that only a foot of the rope was visible at the top, the rest of it remaining hidden behind the screen. A small boy from the audience then attempted to climb the rope which had its top about 4 feet from the original, apparent ground level.

The show then ended amidst ironical cheers.

Mr. Mino ("The Mystic") Cooper, a prominent magician in the city expressed the view that this was not the genuine "Indian Rope Trick" around which so much international controversy has raged, and an offer of £10,000 for performing which is still pending.

This performance was held under the auspices of the "Industrial Help and Exhibition Company" who are conducting a Swadeshi Exhibition at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road.

A few such floppy shows at unconscionably high rates of admission would suffice to bring both "Swadeshi" and "Exhibitions" into contempt and ridicule.

FIRE-WALKING

Mr. Shahapurkar also performed the fire-walking trick. Two members of the audience walked over the live cinders.

Mr. Shahapurkar also performed the trick of eating live snakes.

KURLA MILL WORKERS' DECISION

The Secretary of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union writes:—

At a meeting of the Kurla Mill Workers presided over by Mr. D. K. Jagtap, M.L.A., the workers were addressed by Messrs. Jalaniprasad, Govind Bhonsle, Parshuram Deshmukh, Laxman Sindhe, Pandharinath Shinde of the Mill Workers' Union.

From among the Kurla workers Mr. Jamble spoke referring to Mr. Jagtap as one whom he had initiated in mill work on a loom, so that he was now a worker of ten years' standing.

Mr. Jagtap advised the workers to depend only on such leaders as would not make them starve and ultimately agree to the owners' terms. He also asked them to take full advantage of the textile committee appointed by the Government.

The following resolutions were then passed at the meeting:

(1) Congratulating the Congress Government upon the appointment of the Textile Inquiry Committee. (2) Requesting the Committee to consider the cuts of rates for the last three years and also the factor of the general improvement in trade and the fillip given to the textile industry by the Sino-Japanese War. (3) Condemning the Lalbawta people for their stone-throwing on the 24th instant, with the help of hired mawalis, in which 11 persons received serious wounds and congratulating the wounded people. (4) Requesting all the mill workers to join Bombay Mill Workers' Union as the only Union of real workers and thereby to strengthen the fight against capitalism. (4b) Requesting Mr. Jagtap to open a branch of the Union with an office at Kurla, etc.

After the conclusion of the meeting a procession went to the station to see Mr. Jagtap off amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai."

To-morrow!

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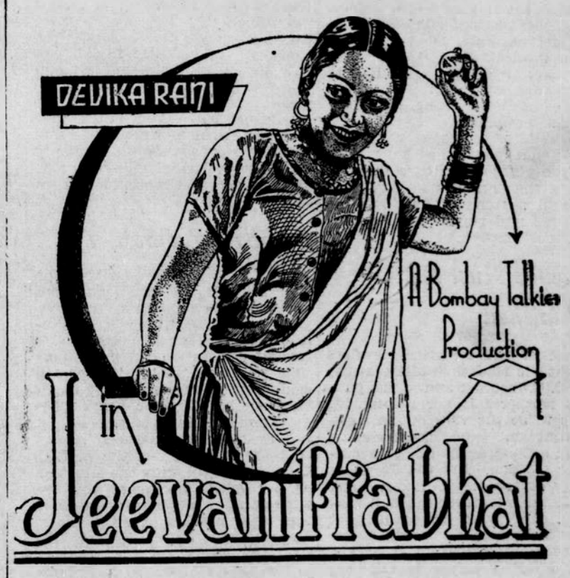
The festive season starts—the Season of Lights and Laughter, Sweets and Smiles—everyone is happy and gay to greet the NEW YEAR.

It is the Dawn of A Great film

There is a joyful expectancy in the air as the citizens of Bombay—men and women, young and old—prepare to greet their favourite film-star,



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1937

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS

The almost unanimous ratification by the All-India Congress Committee of the Working Committee's decision in favour of office acceptance is a triumphs for that decision, as at the time it was taken it was a most hotly contested issue. It is significant, indeed, that the President himself, who was an uncompromising opponent of acceptance before the decision was taken, is now in a position to admit that Congress Ministries have everywhere strengthened the freedom movement. He has also done well to impress upon the people that, while they have certainly a right to criticise the Ministers, the criticism should be made in a spirit of helping the Ministers and should not be of a destructive nature.

Violence Must Be Punished

Some of the criticism levelled against the Madras Ministry at the A. I. C. C. meeting and in the public is neither fair nor helpful. It seems to be the view of some critics that in no circumstances should a Congressman be prosecuted for sedition. But the President rightly observed: "I do not think this House, however much it may desire, can say or lay down that under no possible circumstances can the Congress Ministry or any other Ministry refuse to take action against any individual." If a person, whether he is a Congressman or not, clearly incites people to violence, he must be prosecuted by a Congress Minister and it is the duty of all those who are sincere about non-violence to support such a Minister. In many cases it may be highly doubtful whether a person has really preached violence. In such cases he must be given the benefit of the doubt. But unquestionable incitement to violence must be penalised, as otherwise there can be no civil liberty in any State. But in no other case should there be any prosecution for sedition under a Congress Ministry. The A. I. C. C. has followed the right course in referring Mr. M. R. Masani's resolution on this subject to the Working Committee for appropriate action. Reference to the Congress executive should be the rule, subject to rare exceptions, when particular acts, and not general policies, are in question. As regards the release of political prisoners so as to give them a chance to readjust their activities to the changed circumstances, there is little difference of opinion among Congressmen, as is shown by the unanimous adoption of the resolution demanding the immediate release of detenus and the Andamans political prisoners. If Mr. Masani's resolution had been confined to the release of all political prisoners, it would have been likewise adopted. In the discussion on his resolution Pandit Pant is reported to have said: "You don't want us to release prisoners only to bring them back. We want freedom of speech, action and association, but for that there must be a complete non-violent atmosphere. If you can produce this atmosphere not a single prisoner will be detained in jail, not only in my province, but even in non-Congress provinces." If he meant that political prisoners should not be released unless they first give proof of their conversion to non-violence, we must demur to that view. They should rather be given a decent chance to be converted.

Combat Federation

The A. I. C. C. resolution on Federation is the only one that can be wisely adopted by the Congress at this stage: While reiterating the Congress decision to combat Federation "in every possible way open to it," it does not commit the Congress to any particular method of combating it. The amendments, however, sought needlessly and prematurely to restrict the discretion of the A. I. C. C. itself to deal with the situation as it develops and, quite properly, were either withdrawn or rejected. The large number of votes two of them secured only indicated the strong opposition of the country to the proposed scheme of Federation. As Maulana Abul Kalam Azad pointed out, the resolution did not rule out direct action, recommended by one of the amendments. But it is certainly unwise to declare just now that such action alone can succeed or ought to be resorted to. For the present we may hope with Mr. Bhulabhai that the united opposition of the Congress and seven Congress Governments will make the British Government think ten times before imposing their present scheme on the country. Several suggestions have been made for radically altering it, notable among them being those made by Prof. K. T. Shah in his book on Federal Structure reviewed in these columns two days ago. In the concluding chapter of the book, written jointly by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Narendra Dev and Prof. Shah, it is said with regard to the suggestions: "The suggestions we have made are all capable of being acted upon even under the present conditions if the obstruction of vested interests in the way is once removed. We realise that this is a big "if," but big things are happening in the world to-day, and India cannot remain static in a changing world." For the present we must wait and see how the British Government will react to the various suggestions made to alter the proposed scheme of Federation.

Non-Intervention Farce

Two primary anxieties have been moving the springs of British diplomacy in the present European crisis—one, to prevent the present conflagration in Spain from spreading outside its boundaries and the other to avoid being drawn into a war—no matter with whom—over the Spanish issue. Similar anxieties were evinced by Britain during the whole of Italy's campaign of aggression against Abyssinia—and the world knows with what terrible consequences for Abyssinia, and damage to Britain's own position and prestige as an Imperialist Power. Mussolini and Hitler appear to be fully alive to the inferiority complex which is shaping British foreign policies at present and they are trying to reap as much advantage out of that knowledge as they possibly can by a clever game of bluff alternating with conciliatoriness.

When Britain, fearing the breakaway of France, endorsed the latter's firm demand that there should be no more beating about the bush of Non-Intervention, Mussolini and Hitler suddenly changed their front and appeared to yield to the demand. But, this was a mere blind, because the surrender was surrounded with so many conditions, some of them of an entirely preposterous character, that Britain and France do not seem to know now where they stand exactly. It has been left to Soviet Russia to tell both that they are being completely hoodwinked. Italy who had appeared at the outset to agree to the withdrawal of her volunteers before the Powers acceded belligerent rights to the rival parties in Spain, is now insisting on the recognition of such rights simultaneously with the commencement of the withdrawal of volunteers. And Britain has not a word of demur against such a last minute change of front! And the Tory Press, which has little sympathy for Republican France, Soviet Russia and Leftist Spain, and a good deal of secret admiration for Hitler and Mussolini is loud in praise of Mr. Anthony Eden's masterly diplomacy. But this is, perhaps, what is inevitable and is to be expected of Imperialism in its decadence. It does not see that by such peace-at-any-price policy, it is digging its own foundations.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

The Duke of Windsor was spared the embarrassment of meeting Herr Julius Streicher. The Duke reached Nuremberg but the celebrated racial biologist was not there to greet him.

As Governor of Franconia, Herr Streicher is usually to be seen in Nuremberg a conspicuous figure with his hatless, hairless head and his heavy leather overcoat and riding whip. Although the economic pogrom against the Jews is as coldly intense as ever, there has been a considerable reaction in Germany against the crude bestalities of Streicher's "Sturmer."

Immediately after the abdication, when the Duke of Windsor went to live with the Rothschilds in Vienna, the "Sturmer" published an attack upon the Duke's host and hostess. It is therefore scarcely surprising that Herr Streicher should have been encouraged to prolong his holiday in Italy.

Shaw's Autographs

Mr. Bernard Shaw becomes the unconscious ally of autograph-hunters when he pays one of his frequent visits to Foyle's in Charing Cross-Road, London.

According to Miss Christina Foyle the hunt rush into the shop, buy a copy of Mr. Shaw's plays, and get him to sign it as soon as he comes out. They then go upstairs to the buying department, and want to resell the book back to Foyle for three guineas!

Foyle's recently sold a batch of supposedly Shaw letters to an autograph dealer for £15. The dealer brought them back claiming that they were fakes. Foyle's sent them along to Mr. Shaw, who wrote that the dealer was right. Foyle's gave the dealer back his £15, but the fake letters, together with Mr. Shaw's note describing how he had helped to catch the man who forged them, were later sold as an autograph curiosity for £25.

Miss Foyle says that of modern authors, Barrie, Kipling, Hardy and Shaw are almost the only ones whose autographs fetch high prices. All sorts of tricks have been played on them to obtain their signatures. There was one autograph merchant who would regularly send them invitations to come and speak at a small hall in the Midlands. They were always too busy to go, but their letters declining the invitations made a lot of money for the man until the authors discovered his game.

Kipling was often puzzled by the fact that the cheques he sent his grocer were never paid into the Bank. The grocer was selling the signature on them for much more than their face value. The lowest-priced autographs among famous men, by the way, are those of Hitler and Mussolini. They sign too often.

Trade Unions In Britain

The membership of all trade unions and trade union federations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1936 was 5,308,000, compared with 4,868,000 at the end of 1935, an increase of 440,000.

The number of males was 4,506,000, an increase of over 400,000 compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 802,000, an increase of nearly 39,000. During the year 17 small unions were dissolved and 12 were amalgamated with larger unions. The total number of trade unions was 1,041.

The group with the largest membership, 975,000 was that for "other transport (road, dock, etc.) and general labour," and of this membership 928,000 was accounted for by two unions, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. The mining and quarrying and the metal engineering and ship-building groups each totalled nearly 700,000; the central and local government group accounted for over 500,000 and the textile and railway groups each had between 400,000 and 500,000 members.

Press Libel Actions

England is not the only country where they have been having interesting Press libel actions recently. They have been having one in Prague, and this, very shortly, is its history.

There was an Anti-Bolshevik Exhibition arranged by Henlein. The anti-Fascist paper "Volks-illustrierte" said that it was full of fakes. Then the Henlein paper "Rundschau," violently attacked the "Volks-illustrieterte," saying that its exhibits were all genuine and that the "Volks-illustrierte" was a filthy, lying rag, and so on.

This was the "Volks-illustrierte's" opportunity. It sued "Rundschau" in the courts for libel. It proved in Court that in the Exhi-

Continued on page 8 Col 7)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Anglo-Italian Tension

From Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE, Oct. 22.
(By Air Mail.)

Reports and comments in the Italian Press about recent developments relating to Palestine indicate a reflex of the Anglo-Italian strain and suggest the continuation of this strain. Italian papers display a calculated sympathy with the Arabs and have sharp references about British policy. Comments of important Italian papers, obviously, show the impress of an indignation felt over various British references and moves in relation to Italy's Abyssinian policy and certain recent criticisms about the nature of Italian role in the Spanish struggle. The Rome official "Popolo d'Italia" in an article on Palestine affairs, accuses Britain of resorting to methods of high-handedness, evoking "deep horror" and of pursuing actions of "destruction" and "terror" representing an "insult to civilization", and with holding apparently a special grievance against the statements of certain clerical sources in Britain in regard to Italy, asks whether "Anglican pastors" lend support to these methods of Britain. Simultaneously, Italian papers give publicity and prominence to accounts of demonstrations and declarations of sympathy for the Arabs from Libya and other parts.

Italy's Objective

Italy's game clearly is to add a pressure on Britain to gain positions of value, especially in relation to the Mediterranean or to secure concessions. Though not non-attentive to the line of a settlement with Britain, various factors and estimates apparently held in Rome, would seem to indicate, Mussolini being led to seek for positions or concessions of wide nature that would imply a significant alteration in the Mediterranean system for Britain. As such, while maintaining restraint so far Italy is concerned in view of a pressure felt by her at more fronts and calculating certain negotiations and developments, Britain retains an anxious and critical attitude. Anglo-Italian tension remains one of the dominant issues in Europe to-day, with its effect stretching well outside. Its run will be influenced by various factors, such as developments in certain colonial lands, turn of events in the Far East, and the course of Anglo-German negotiations, even as the latter set of events come to bear the influence of the Anglo-Italian strain, particularly in the light of a concentration revealed in Italian attitude or halt, with Mussolini holding closer to ideas and visions of a new Imperium of Rome.

Germany And Czechoslovakia

Germany this week opened a fresh Press campaign against Czechoslovakia which has called forth an official protest at the German Foreign Office from the Czechoslovakian side. The new campaign has been released over an incident in Teplitz, a town in the Sudetic German area in Czechoslovakia. Here the attempt to carry a propaganda demonstration of a prohibited nature by the Sudetic German Party with a pro-Nazi orientation and with which it is held Nazi quarters in Germany maintain a contact was met by a police action and some persons arrested. In itself a minor affair, with all the arrested excepting one released immediately after identification, the affair was taken up by Germany to launch a severe attack on Czechoslovakia with a great manifestation of anxiety for the German minority. Headlines like "Resort to Methods of Tscheka", "Threat to Peace in Europe", "Insult to German People" were flared in leading German dailies. Though concern for the position of the minority is pushed to the foreground, it is viewed that this in fact assumes a very subordinate place, the campaign proceeding really from considerations of wanting to gain a hold over Czechoslovakia's foreign policy in association with the scheme of getting a freer hand in relation to the Danubian region for an expansionist course visualized in terms of Eastern Europe. The move carries the intentions of nullifying the Czechoslovak-Russian Agreement and weakening the Little Entente. Czechoslovakia obviously is awake to these circumstances and alert to safeguarding independence in the direction of its foreign policy in a way viewed as best fitted for the good preservation of the security of the State. That the minority issue as such is really well in the background is evidenced also by the lack of care now to the German minorities in Poland and particularly Italy, where extremely rigid systems are upheld in regard to the minorities. The general background in Europe tends to enhance the significance of a strain between Germany and Czechoslovakia. While the position viewed with close care by Czechoslovakia, comments of important papers in the country indicate also an added confidence and good composure bound with extension of defence measures, retention of certain weighty contacts, and good advance in economic situation, which is calculated to have a useful influence on the minority as well. Germany's policy in relation to the Danubian region gains a wider interest, since a check to moves towards extension of hold here is suited to turn the weight of German policy in other directions. The sensing of such a check, in an existing order already expresses itself in an added care for the gaining of the old colonies, the projection of which with an opposition linked with it in Britain, is considered in some circles as representing also closely the aim of increasing a pressure on Britain for getting Britain to a stand thought as helpful to the policy of freer hand in regard to Eastern Europe. These alternative aims result and receive strength from a state of internal tightness in Germany greatly developed under an obtaining system along with the close concentration on armament expansion. The position brings an enhanced and closer interest in the course of Anglo-German relations in the period before.

Austria And "Anschluss"

The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Schuschnigg, in a statement two days back expressed himself directly against the idea of "Anschluss" or the idea of Germany absorbing Austria. Referring to the issue Dr. Schuschnigg declared:—"Anschluss? No. Absolute and very clear. No. Our race, our language, our culture and our history are German, that is true.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A WORD TO ZAMINDARS

The U. P. Zamindars, who have decided at their Conference at Lucknow to protect their rights and enlist the support of all those "who do not believe in revolutionary methods, in annihilation of private property and the existence of social order," should think a little about what they are out to do. Their talk of organisation is, as admitted by them, due to the efforts of the Congress to ameliorate the condition of peasants through suitable legislation. They should realise that such legislation is itself meant to prevent a violent revolution, to maintain private property and establish a just social order. To oppose such legislation for all time is only to hasten such a revolution. However, in protecting their rights, the Zamindars should take care to confine themselves scrupulously to "peaceful" methods according to their own resolution. They should also be serious about their resolution to better the condition of the tenantry. Indian tenants are easily satisfied and a contented tenantry is obviously the best friend and protector of the Zamindars.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

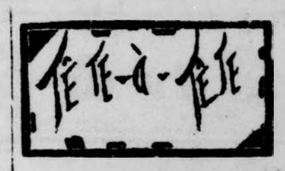
The Cottage Industries Committee, which was appointed by the United Provinces Legislative Council in 1934, has a number of valuable suggestions to make in its report which has now been published. Though much attention has been paid to the problem during the last three years, mainly owing to the efforts of the A. I. V. A., the report will be read with much interest and profit. The two principal recommendations of the Committee refer to the creation of a Cottage Industries Board, which will essentially be a collaborating body, and of a Central Marketing Association. The Committee point out that the cottage worker has been to-day reduced to the status of a wage-earner, and is practically at the mercy of the middleman. The provision of cheap credit for him is the crying need of the hour, and it is the duty of Government to provide the requisite capital and other help either through the co-operative banks or through some special agency. The Committee suggests that a deputation should be sent to Japan to study the technical and commercial organization of the cottage industries. Though the Committee has taken an inordinately long time to issue its report, we trust such of its suggestions, as are found to be feasible, will be implemented immediately by the Congress Cabinet of the U. P.

WELL DONE, WANKANER!

The ruler of Wankaner State deserves to be congratulated on his orders for the unrestricted entry of Harijans to the courts, hospitals, schools and other public places in the State. One wonders how many States, small and big, there are still in Kathiawad where the ban on the entry of Harijans is in force. They cannot do better than follow in the enlightened footsteps of Wankaner. But what about the entry of Harijans in Wankaner temples? Surely there must be some places of worship there, either wholly controlled by the State or at least State-aided. Will Harijans be free to visit them? We hope all restrictions on the entry of Harijans into such places of worship will also be withdrawn.

A SOP TO JODHPUR.

It is stated that with a view to induce the Jodhpur State to join the Indian Federation the British Government have offered to transfer the administration of 21 villages situated in the Marwar Mairwara District to the Jodhpur State. These villages, which originally belonged to the Jodhpur State, were taken over by the British Indian Government as their administration by the State was held to be unsatisfactory. Later some of these villages were restored to the State for a time, but were again reverted to British Indian control. Subsequently the Government decided to keep the villages in British India indefinitely, on payment of a certain amount to the Jodhpur Durbar. It is this arrangement which is subsisting at present, but which is sought again to be upset, so as to induce the Darbar to fall in with the British Government's plans for a Federation. From the way these villages with their large populations have been changing hands several times, the inhabitants of the villages may be wondering if they are mere cattle to be bartered in this manner. Should they have no voice in the transaction? Are their weal and woe a matter of such insignificance that they should be told every now and then that a new master will ake charge of them, like the slaves in the slave-markets of old? It would be indefensible for the British Government to transfer the villages to the control of Jodhpur State without previously ascertaining the wishes of the populations of these villages in this matter.



JOHN BULL MINUS HIS EMPIRE
—Headline in local paper.
A hungry and lean John Bull.

* * *

The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman complains that "Japan has not yet been directly approached by the Chinese".

While on the other hand Japanese forces have been approaching the Chinese so very directly!

* * *

A publicist draws attention to the fact that the democratic Government of Spain is the only Government in the world which has put adherence to the League of Nations Covenant into its constitution.

May be that was the evil omen which brought upon Spain all her present troubles.

* * *

Soon after the Viceregal Durbar, Lahore has been rocked by an earthquake.

The Anglo-Indian journalist who reported the philosophic calm with which pigeons in the Diwan-i-Am heard the Viceroy's address is now expected to tell us about the cosmic significance of the earthquake following in the wake of the Viceregal visit.

* * *

The Archbishop of Canterbury, we learn, is the victim of a fierce attack in the Italian and Nazi Press.

So there IS some good in the old Primate, after all!

* * *

This is how an Anglo-Indian Sunday paper sums up Mr. Jinnah's recent activities:—

"Mr. Jinnah smells disaster to his leadership and to the fortunes of his community in this mass-contact movement of the Congress. He gathers support to his All-India Muslim League by making a compromise with the Proja Party of Bengal and the Unionists of the Punjab."

Admirably put. But why bracket the all-important "his leadership" with the minor appendage of "the fortunes of his community"?

* * *

The President of the U. P. Taluqdars' Conference accused the Congress Ministry of substituting the zemindari system with "socialistic and communistic theories which are scarcely understood by their authors and can certainly not be understood by the masses....."

We can, therefore, hardly accuse the poor taluqdars of understanding neither the Congress Ministry's programme nor the socialistic and communistic theories.

* * *

The president asked: "What has been the reward of landlords for taking a line of action which no one can honestly say was not generous and public-spirited?

But isn't virtue its own award? The philanthropic landlords are welcome to bask in the sunshine of their virtuous complacency.

* * *

Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa, has recently been holding forth on the subject of the relative merits of Communism, Fascism and Democracy.

Addressing a society in Johannesburg he observed that the "simple explanation of the rise of dictatorships is that the countries want to avoid civil war at all costs."

But is it really the countries that want to avoid civil war or the dictators?

* * *

He further remarked that "it would be a mistake to suppose that dictators had not done immense good to their respective countries".

Hitler, for instance, has liquidated the Jews while Mussolini has purged the country of Socialists—with his patent castor oil remedy.

What is more. Both of them have done their respective countries the great honour of being governed by their noble selves.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) Now that the A.-I. C. C. has declared for economic boycott of Japan, Sir H. P. Mody and other prominent members of the Mill-owners' Association will join the Congress to help in enforcing a complete boycott.

(2) The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar having refused to serve on the Selection Committee to choose the All-India Cricket team, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram will now be approached but he, too, will refuse—but later on he may be persuaded to accept the captaincy.

Congress Has Risen In Public Estimation

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee Welcomes Calcutta Decisions: Mrs. Salima Tyebji Pleads For All-Party Collaboration

"I personally welcome the decision of the Congress Working Committee to appoint a sub-Committee to go into the question of a National Anthem for India", said Mrs. Salima Faiz Tyabji, only Muslim Lady in the Bombay Legislative Assembly in the course of an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the Working Committee's decision about "Vande Mataram" song.

She added: "I would, however, suggest that the Committee should consist not only of Congressmen, but of leaders of different parties in the country, who could sit together and decide, which should be the "National Anthem" of India that would be acceptable to all Indians."

"NATIONAL ANTHEM" IN HINDUSTANI

Mrs. Tyabji said that the Congress had decided that Hindustani should be the Lingua Franca of India. The National song should at least be in Hindustani. She considered that it was absolutely essential that Indians should have one common "National Anthem", to whatever political party they belonged. There should be no difficulty in arriving at a common decision on this question.

PRIZE FOR BEST SONG

Referring to the decision of the Working Committee to invite people to send songs to the sub-Committee, Mrs. Tyabji suggested that the Congress should decide to give a prize to the person who composes a song acceptable to all Indians. That song could be the "National Anthem" of India acceptable to all parties.

MINORITIES' QUESTION

Asked about the Working Committee's resolution about the Minorities question Mrs. Tyabji said: "There are a hundred and one small things that could be done, which would help a great deal to create confidence among the people than the passing of lengthy resolutions. Certainly, the Congress Working Committee has done well in reiterating its stand regarding the minorities' rights but one would like to ask what was being done to implement the same. Every leader in the Congress should know by now that the best way to gain the confidence of the Muslim masses is to implement these decisions or act in such a manner that the Muslims will be confident of justice being done to them, without any safeguards".

BANDE MATARAM

(Translated By Dr. Bhupal Sing, Dayal Sing College, Lahore.)

I bow to the Mother!

To the Mother (possessing) good water, sweet fruits, fertile fields refreshing as 'chandan',
To one lighted by the silvery moon, with star-lit nights, to one decorated with groves of trees, laden with flowers;
To the sweetly smiling one, to to one with ravishingly sweet voice,
To the Giver of all happiness, to the Bestower of blessings; I bow to the Mother!

The above are the first two stanzas of the "Bande Mataram" song.

MAHARASHTRA FIGURES

How Districts Stand In Congress Membership Enrolment

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail.)

The total Congress membership in Maharashtra has this year reached the record figure of 1,55,994 indicating an appreciable increase of about a lakh and ten thousand over the corresponding figure of the last year. The membership which last year was in the neighbourhood of 45,000 has more than trebled this year.

Following are district membership figures:—

District	Rural	Urban	Total
E. Khandesh	18,381	6,844	25,225
Satara	15,712	2,642	17,754
Poona	9402	7,881	17,283
Ahmednagar	14,074	2,497	16,571
W. Khandesh	14,418	1,464	15,882
Nasik	11,355	3,812	15,167
Sholapur	8,699	5,537	14,236
Ratnagiri	9,172	2,701	11 873
Thana	9,410	1,890	11,300
Bombay Suburbs	6,256	1 212	7,468
Kolaba	3,535	—	3,535
Total	1,19,514	36,480	155,994

3,33,073

Congress Membership In Andhra

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

The general secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee wires that the Congress members enrolled in Andhra Province totals 3,33,073 of which 86,503 are from rural areas.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE ON A. I. C. C. OFFICE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Congress Working Committee met for about two hours in the evening after the conclusion of the A. I. C. C. and adjourned at 7 p.m.

It is understood that the Committee discussed certain questions relating to the office of the A. I. C. C.

Approached by the "United Press" Acharya Kripalani stated there was no official statement or resolution to be issued to the Press.

The Committee meets again tomorrow morning.—United Press.

The Governor of Sind has addressed a communication to the Speaker of the Sind Assembly that he feels unable to alter his previous decision regarding a special session of the Assembly being neither possible nor feasible in November.—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET & 'VANDE MATARAM'

Husseinbhoy Laljee Commends Resolution

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding the Congress Working Committee's decisions regarding the Minorities question and "Vande Mataram" song, said:

"It is a right move on the part of the Congress Working Committee to reiterate the Karachi Congress resolution regarding protection to minorities' rights, culture and religion. It is also proper that they have passed a resolution that so far as the "Bande Mataram" song is concerned it has not been adopted as the National Anthem, but that the first two stanzas be only sung, which are in praise of the mother-country and that a Committee has been appointed to go into the question of considering and adopting a suitable national anthem.

"I feel that by passing these resolutions, the Congress Working Committee have risen in the estimation of the people of India and I hope and trust that the Congress will so always adopt its policy and assist in creating better atmosphere for an early settlement of the communal problem."

MR. KHER'S RETURN TO POONA

POONA, Oct. 31.

After ten days' absence the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Kher returned to Poona to-day.

Mr. Kher attended the Wardha Educational Conference after which he left for Calcutta to attend the Congress Labour Sub-Committee meeting which adopted the Bombay Labour Programme as the basis for other provinces, and recommended the starting of Labour Departments on the lines of those in Bombay in provinces where none existed.

Almost immediately after his return, Mr. Kher applied himself to the task of disposing of the accumulated work in the past few days.

IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Mr. Kher is leaving for Bombay to-morrow and returning to Poona on November 4.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee are arranging a reception in honour of Mr. Kher and his colleagues on the eve of their departure for Bombay at the conclusion of the Poona Season.

Mr. Kher and other Ministers will address a meeting on the evening of November 4.—A. P.

A. I. ORGANISATION FOR ZAMINDARS?

Two Daily Newspapers To Be Started For Propaganda

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

After passing several more resolutions the U. P. Zamindars' Conference concluded this afternoon.

The Conference resolved to celebrate a Zamindar Week and viewed with alarm the "entirely disapproving" policy of the Local Government in allowing the Congress Committee to run parallel institutions for investigation of cases in rural areas along with Government officials as "they are bound to result in the deterioration of the morale of services and efficiency of the administration."

The Conference decided to start two daily papers, one in Hindi and the other in Urdu, to put their view-point. The Conference was of opinion that it was desirable to have an All-India Zamindars' Organisation and therefore resolved to start vigorous propaganda and convene an All-India Zamindars' Conference at an early date. It recommended to the Central Board to take necessary steps accordingly.

The Conference also passed a resolution strongly condemning the policy adopted by Government in appointing an Agrarian Committee "which inadequately represent Zamindars."

The Nawab of Chattari, addressing the Conference, drew the attention of the audience to the forces acting and reacting, effacing great civilisations and to the new wave of anti-capitalism sweeping over India. He advised the audience to form Panchayats of Zamindars and tenants to settle disputes between them.

Thanking the volunteers he noped that the scenes enacted in Russia would not be enacted in India. At the same time he said that they would be able to free Mother India and enthrone her pristine glory amongst the comity of Nations.

Thereafter the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee thanked all concerned. —United Press.

ZAMINDARS FOR NON-REVOLUTIONARY METHODS!

To Help In Securing India's Freedom

LUCKNOW, Oct. 30.

The following resolution moved by Dr. Rajeshwar Bali, ex-Minister, was adopted at the U P. Zamindars' Conference this evening:—

"We must throw ourselves as a class whole-heartedly into the struggle for the political and economic freedom of India, and pull our full weight in the stupendous task that lies ahead, of national reconstruction including the vivification of the countryside, and, in this work, offer our wholehearted co-operation and support to all those who seek to achieve them by peaceful non-revolutionary methods."

The Conference also passed an omnibus resolution appointing a Committee consisting of about 100 members, to organise the Zamindars to adopt, inter-alia', such measures for the preservation of Zamindars as an indispensable unit in the rural, economic and political life of the country, to enlist the active support and sympathy of all sections of public opinion, which do not believe in the revolutionary methods of annihilation of private properties in the existing social order.—United Press.

"PILLARS OF GOVERNMENT"

U. P. Zemindars' Claims

LUCKNOW, Oct. 30.

"When women come out of their homes to work shoulder to shoulder with you it would be a disgrace if still our brothers snore comfortably in their palaces. If in the service of Zamindars I have to go to jail I shall do so gladly," said Rani Pitamkunwar of Sahaspur at the open session of the U. P. Zamindars' Conference this evening supporting the resolution for the formation of a board to organize the Zamindars of the Province to protect their rights as regards the proposed agrarian legislation and enlist the sympathy of sections of public opinion which did not believe in revolutionary methods, in annihilation of private property and the existing social order.

It was stated Zamindars were the pillars supporting the Government and without them the Government would tumble down.

The Conference decided that Zamindars must throw themselves as a class wholeheartedly into the struggle for political and economic freedom of India and pull their full weight in the stupendous task that lay ahead of national reconstruction and offer their support to all those, who sought to achieve them by peaceful non-revolutionary methods.

The Conference also resolved to request the Government to form a militia and enlist Zamindar young men, who should get full training to defend the motherland in times of national crisis. Several other resolutions for the betterment of the condition of the tenantry and Zamindars were passed.—A. P.

Rome Recalls Ambassador From Paris

PARIS, Oct. 30.

There is mystification of the reasons for the sudden recall of M. Cerutti, Italian Ambassador at Paris.

The official explanation is the absence of the French ambassador from Rome.

M. Dechambrun retired last year and has not yet been replaced, as the presentation of credentials would have involved the recognition of the King of Italy as Emperor of Abyssinia.

It is strongly rumoured, however, that Sgr. Mussolini has been angered by the speeches at the Radical Socialist Congress at Lille, yesterday. On that occasion M. Herriot hinted at the sinister developments in Africa, and asked: "Are we sure it is the Spanish Flag flying at Palma?"

M. Delbos, at the same function, alluded to Manchuria and Abyssinia, and said that manoeuvrings and breaches of treaties encouraged Imperialism, by discouraging the threatened countries.—Reuter.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The death has occurred of Sir Herbert Maxwell.—Reuter's Special.

(Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., K.T., D.C.L., whose death is reported at the age of 91 was a voluminous writer mainly on history natural history and biography He edited the much discussed "Creevy Papers," and was Chairman of the Royal Commissions on Tuberculosis and Scottish Historical monuments. He sat in Parliament for 26 years.)

WALES BEAT SCOTLAND

LONDON, Oct. 30.

At Cardiff in the International Soccer, Wales beat Scotland by two goals to one.—Reuter.

INDIAN DELEGATE FOR BRUSSELS

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 30.

It is confidently reported that Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar will represent India at the forthcoming Nine-Power Conference. Sir R. Mudaliar is leaving for Brussels on Monday night.

Attempt To Form Cabinet Abandoned

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30.

M. Henri de Man has abandoned his attempt to form a Cabinet after the Liberal Party refused to co-operate with him.—Reuter's Special

Belgian Cabinet

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31.

M. Hubert Pierlot, ex-Minister of Agriculture, has been entrusted with Cabinet making.—Reuter.

Radical Socialists Support United Front Govt.

LILLE, Oct. 30.

The Radical Socialist Congress concluded with a unanimous resolution showing that all internal dissensions have been settled and proclaiming warm support to the Popular Front Government.—Reuter.

SCIENCE CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

LONDON, October 29.

Sir James Jeans has agreed to preside over the Calcutta Science Congress.—Reuter.

Cooch Bihar Prince Killed

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Prince Victor Narayan Bahadur of Cooch Behar aged 53 was killed by a car while crossing the Great West Road at Osterley, Middlesex. —Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Prince Victor Narayan Bahadur of Cooch Behar just left a private dance and was returning to his home at Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park. He was crossing the great west road at Osterley, the scene of a number of fatal accidents, when he was knocked down and killed.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. CONDEMNS REPRESSION IN MYSORE

(Continued from page 1)

decorations on the people and calling on the Congress Ministries to intimate to the King that they did not propose to recommend any names for titles.

With the permission of the House it was agreed to refer Mr. A. K. Pillay's resolution condemning the Government of India Act, reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Congress to combat and urging the Congress Executive to lay down a uniform policy for all Provincial Ministries to the Working Committee for proper action.

The House next adopted the resolution moved by Dr. Pattabhi urging the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis.

Dr. Pattabhi quoted efficient working in Congress Provinces which were formed on a linguistic basis. He urged the Madras and Bombay Governments to take up the question immediately.

AFFAIRS IN MYSORE.

Mrs. Kamala Devi moved a resolution protesting against the repressive policy of the Mysore Government, sending greetings to the people of Mysore in their struggle and appealing to the people of British India and the Indian States to give all possible help to the people in Mysore in their struggle.

It has been suggested said Mrs. Kamaladevi, that the Congress were interfering in the affairs of Mysore State. On the contrary the Mysore Government were interfering in the normal day to day activities of the Congress. Restrictive orders had been served on several Congress Workers' meetings, processions banned and meetings broken up. She herself had been perpetually pursued by the police and persecuted in the most insulting manner although she had no intention of doing any work in Mysore, but was only passing through Mysore.

The Mysore Congress workers had exercised considerable restraint and bowed to this kind of insulting treatment. The Mysore Government interpreted this as a sign of weakness on our part and harassed our people more and more. In effect what the Mysore Government was objecting to, was not the entry of this man or that man, but the building up of a Congress organisation which owes no allegiance to the Ruler of Mysore.

The Dewan himself was responsible for such a state of affairs. He had thrown a challenge to the Congress which should be taken up and a proper reply given.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil seconding the resolution said that the interference came from the Dewan. He maintained it was but right that the All-India Congress Committee should discuss the resolution.

After tracing the history of the Congress attitude towards Indian States, Mr. Gadgil said that Mrs. Kamala Devi's resolution was quite consistent with that policy and, therefore, urged that the Congress should render all possible help to the Mysore people. If they failed to do this, the Rulers of the Indian States would be encouraged to believe that the greatest organisation in the country, namely, the Indian National Congress could not interfere in whatever they did against the Congress organisation.

Prof. Indra further supported Mrs. Kamala Devi's resolution.

Mr. Nariman endorsed every statement of Mrs. Kamala Devi and said that the Dewan of Mysore was one of the cleverest diplomats and followed Mr. MacDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare.

No civilised administration in India or outside could tolerate such an abominable repressive measure. The Government appeared to keep printed orders ready to be served on those who passed through the State.

He commended the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Dr. Pattabhi suggested that the entire matter be referred to the Working Committee but the House did not accept his suggestion.

The House accepted Mrs. Kamala Devi's resolution amidst applause.

NEXT MEETING OF A. I. C. C.

The President announced that it has been decided that the All-India Congress Committee should meet again in about two month's time, either in the last week of December or the first week of January. The date and place would be announced later.

The President also indicated that there might be a slight change regarding the date of the Haripura Congress.

The "Bande Mataram" was then sung and this brought the three days' session to its conclusion.

All members of the A. I. C. C. are leaving for their respective stations.

The Working Committee will meet to-night and to-morrow.

Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, President of the Mysore Congress Board has placed before the Congress Working Committee a statement detailing the position in Mysore.—A. P.

How To Frustrate Federation

Sir Wazir Hasan's Suggestion To A. I. C. C.

"Prepare Constitution Before Summoning Constituent Assembly"

On the question of federation, Sir Syed Wazir Hasan has released the following for publication:—

"On the eve of the meeting of the Working Committee at Wardha in the first week of July last I wrote a letter to the President of the Indian National Congress expressing my views as to how the federal part of the Act 1935 could be frustrated.

I pointed out that within the frame work of the Act, it would be impossible to stop the federation coming into function if the Congress would accept the offices. I also pointed out that non-participation by the Congress Party in the elections for the Federal Assembly could not also produce the desired effect. The Working Committee, however, decided to accept office and the result has been that the budgets have been passed through in the Assemblies and several measures of Social Reform are on the Legislative anvil of the Assemblies.

In the circumstances, I am clearly of the opinion that the Congress will be well advised in not withdrawing the Ministers from the offices. The only question therefore which has to be considered and answered is how to frustrate the federal part of the Government of India Act. Having regard to the situation existing to-day even resigning from office cannot prevent the federation from coming into operation. It will be absolutely legitimate on the part of the Governors to refuse to dissolve the Assemblies and call for fresh elections; they can well summon the Assemblies in spite of the resignation of the Congress Ministers to meet only for the purpose of electing members for the Federal Assembly and the election would be perfectly valid in the absence of the Congress Party.

EXTERNAL PRESSURE

To my mind the only way now open to us to depend upon external pressure so as to compel the British Parliament to withdraw the Act in its entirety. This pressure can be further made more effective by the action of the Congress Party in abstaining from taking part in the elections of the Federal Assembly. In those circumstances there will be a Federal Assembly without the Congress Party in it and we will have to wait for some time more to reap the fruits of external pressure and the absence of the Congress Party from the Federal Assembly. In the provinces where the Congress is not in power, we will have to work to gain the power and when that power is acquired the Congress Provincial Governments can well withdraw their members from the Assembly by exercising their legitimate powers as Governments.

It may be hoped that the Muslim League parties in the Assemblies will also co-operate with the Congress in abstaining from the elections for the Federal Assembly. Perhaps, I am hoping too much, having regard to the fact that Muslim League has placed communal interests first and freedom of the country as the secondary object of their political programme.

INDIAN ACT MUST BE WITHDRAWN

It should be made perfectly clear to the entire world including Great Britain that there will be no place in India until this Act is withdrawn and complete freedom is attained by the country. There is already a cry by a section of our people in case Great Britain gets engaged in a war, these people will fight for their King and their country under the banner of British Imperialism.

I can well understand people fighting for their King but I do not understand how those people can fight for their country, when the country is not their own. It may be that any war of the nature described above will hasten the day of India's freedom when India as a whole refuses to take up arms in support of British Imperialism.

I will very much like the A. I. C. C. to appoint a Select Committee for the purpose of preparing a constitution to be substituted in place of the Act of 1935 as a preliminary to the summoning of a Constituent Assembly with power to frame a constitution for the governance of India.—A.P.

MR. MAHASUKHLAL KOTHARI DISCHARGED

Mr. Mahasukhlal D. Kothari, the son of a well-known Jeweller of Bombay who was arrested by the Bombay Police on the 20th of August in connection with a Diamond Smuggling Case was discharged for want of evidence.

The Police after elaborate searches and enquiry found nothing to prove the case and hence the Presidency Magistrate discharged Mr. Mahasukhlal D. Kothari yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Mahasukhlal is the son of Mr. Dahayalal Makanjee Javeri who is held in high respect in the Bombay Jewellery Market. Before he retired from active business Mr. Dahayalal was the President of the Diamond Merchants' Association. He now stays for the greater part of the year in Nasik.

CROWN MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

The General Secretary of the G. K. U. writes:—

The strike continues.

The strikers carried on mass picketing on Sunday morning in front of the mill. The workers of the Standard, Victoria and Madhusudan Mills came in procession during the last three days to show their solidarity with the strikers

In the evening a huge procession went to Naigaum and a mass meeting was held where Messrs. Bhise, Nimbkar, Bhatkar, Tambitkar and Pawar spoke. The strikers demand that the blacklegs engaged so far should be dismissed by the management before their resumption.

Stewart And Tymms At Ahmedabad

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

Sir Thomas Stewart, Mr. Tymms and Mr. Brebner left for Ahmedabad this morning in "The Star of India."

They will inspect Moghulbhim en route and are expected to reach Ahmedabad this afternoon.

WORKERS' RALLY IN DESHBANDHU PARK

Jawaharlal Assures Congress Support

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

An imposing rally of nearly 1,00,000 workers belonging to several industrial concerns in this city and about 50 miles of Suburban areas took place this afternoon in Deshbandhu Park to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the inauguration of the Trade Union Congress, in the presence of the Congress President and other distinguished Congress leaders who are here in connection with the All-India Congress committee meeting.

Mr. Subhas Bose who presided over the demonstration, in a short speech felicitated the workers on making such a tremendous demonstration to secure the redress of their grievances arising out of heartless exploitation at the hands of employers. A unique demonstration like this, said Mr. Bose, could not but make the justness of their cause felt in proper quarters.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru assured the vast assemblage of steady Congress support behind all just and legitimate demands of workers for every body in the Congress now realised that unless exploited labourers got any relief, it was moonshine to talk of Swaraj.—United Press.

POPULAR CLERGYMAN DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The death has occurred of Cannon Hugh Sheppard, one of Britain's most popular clergymen, affectionately known throughout the country as "Dicksheppard" and the "Radio Parson" on account of the robust sermons he broadcast many years from the pulpit at St. Martin-in-the-fields.

He was well yesterday. He was found dead in his chair at his home to-day, apparently owing to heart-failure.—Reuter.

Sind Make 238 For 6 Wkts.

QAMARDIN MISSES CENTURY

Match Against Tennyson's Team At Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

Two Test cricketers Gover and Peebles, the former of whom played against India during the last tour, in England, made their first appearance when Lord Tennyson's team commenced their three-day match against Sind. The sun was extremely bright and at times oppressive, but the weather was not so sultry as at Baroda. The attendance numbered about 6,000 including a large company from West Kent Regiment.

Naomal for Sind won the toss and sent the Tourists in to field. Ghulam Mahomed the former Test player and Captain of Sind eleven hitherto, who had been included in the team was not present at the start and Naomal told the press that Ghulam Mahomed was not playing, as he was ill. Later Ghulam Mahomed, turned up. Even half an hour after the game had started however Naomal, was uncertain whether the ex-Captain of Sind was playing or not—a curious position for such an important provincial fixture.

TENNYSON'S TEAM: Tennyson, Hardstaff, Yardley, Smith, Edrich, Pope, Gover, Peebles, Worthington, Langridge, and McCorkell.

SIND TEAM: Naomal, Deepchand, Ambep, Qamardin, Abbas Khan, Gopaldas, Daud Khan, Irani, Ghulam Mohammad, Mobed and Khadim Hussain.

Ambep, Karachi's promising opening batsman and Deepchand opened the innings to the bowling of Gover and Pope. Would Gover be faster than Nissar or Nichols or Clark was probably uppermost in the minds of spectators when he started his run? Faster he decidedly can be when he wants to be, but from the batsman's point of view he is decidedly more menacing than either Nichols or Clark.

GOVER'S TEMPTING DELIVERIES.

From the way Ambep cut Gover's third ball over the heads of slip fielders, it was soon clear that Gover's victims would throw away their wickets to unintentional rather than deliberately-made strokes. Ambep was soon out to exactly such a stroke—putting up a dolly catch at short-leg—and Deepchand was out l-b-w to the same bowler in the first over of his second spell.

Qamardin of Lahore and Deepchand played up very pluckily on a wicket which was almost fiery, and both negotiated Govers' bumpers quite cleverly. After falling once or twice Deepchand swept Gover off his chest to a fine leg-boundary—an excellently judged shot, against such pacy bowler. Qamardin soon settled down and revealed himself as a batsman of sound and powerful strokes on both sides of the wicket.

Smith, Peebles, Langridge and Worthington were tried in quick succession, but not until Gover returned did the second wicket fall, Deepchand stepping in front of a straight one almost immediately (53—2—15).

PRETTY PARTNERSHIP

Another pretty partnership ensued when Abbas Khan joined Qamardin. Runs were hard to get against Peebles, Langridge and Smith fielding being well placed and extremely keen. Gover returned shortly before lunch and Qamardin with a cut reached his 50 in 96 minutes. This had been a faultless score. Qamardin then hit Gover twice successively to the boundary first to the leg, and then to the square-cut boundary.

CATCHES DROPPED

Three catches were dropped in less than an hour's play on resumption, these lapses helping the lucky pair to put up the best partnership against the visiting team, hitherto. Smith first dropped Abbas Khan off his own bowling, before he had added to his score and Qamardin was fortunate to be let off by the English captain off Gover in slips. At the end of an extremely dull period, Qamardin sent Gover twice to the leg boundary. In spite of these two excellent hits first hour's play produced only 30 runs. Lord Tennyson now changed the field constantly, putting a man carefully to block the pet strokes of each batsman. Qamardin and Abbas Khan, however, cleverly found openings to score in singles and twos and had taken the total to 149, when Abbas Khan was out in an unfortunate manner; playing a ball from Worthington on to his wicket. Abbas Khan had 2 fours in his score of 39. This wicket put on 96 runs.

150 IN 200 MINUTES

Gopaldas joined Qamardin and 150 was sent-up when the innings had lasted for 200 minutes.

QAMARDIN MISSES CENTURY

Qamardin was unfortunate to miss the distinction of being the first man to score a century against the tourists. Langridge got his wicket, when his score was 90, Pope holding a good catch in slips. Except for a very difficult chance at 58, Qamardin had batted faultlessly for over three hours, reaching the boundary 10 times. Fine hits to squareleg and powerful square cuts were the features of his play. (163|4|90). Gopaldas and Naomal now came together and his characteristic sweep shot to leg soon brought Gopaldas 2 excellent fours and 170 was quickly reached. Smith then missed another chance off his own bowling, Naomal beeing the batsman to escape this time.

At tea the score was 180 for 4 wickets, Gopaldas and Naomal being not out with 11 and 6 respectively.

NEW BALL INEFFECTIVE

New ball was taken on resumption and Edrich—seventh bowler to be tried—opened with it. He was jam to both Gopaldas and Naomal, who cut and hooked superbly. For the first time to-day runs came fluently off every ball, only excellent fielding converting possible fours into singles. Gover, too, was treated with scant respect—except when he pitched short, in which case, batsmen ducked discreetly. Cutting of both was so sure and well timed that Lord Tennyson reduced his slip field from 4 to 1 and spread out four men round about third man. In spite of this outfield of 4, Gopaldas and Naomal scored in easy singles and 200 was on board after the innings had been in progress for 250 minutes. Incidentally this was a better performance than that of the tourists, at Baroda, who had lost 5 wickets for 170. Naomal was occasionally showing tendency to run away to leg, while facing Gover and this eventually cost him his wicket, Lord Tennyson taking a dolly catch at mid-on. Naomal had played the ball with a cross bat (210|5|29).

Daud Khan joined Gopaldas. With the field well spread out in gully Gopaldas had to exercise great care while cutting Gover, but he kept the ball down cleverly and hooked instead of cutting whenever the ball was at all short of length. Except in case of Smith, the bowling appeared to lose its sting at this stage. Smith had bowled 25 overs and given only 28 runs.

Pope returned in place of Gover at 5-30 p. m., but after playing Gover, the batsmen had no difficulty in seeing the ball. Lord Tennyson therefore quickly brought on Langridge and Peebles, the Sussex man was at once successful beating Gopaldas with a leg-break.

GOPALDAS'S CAPITAL DISPLAY

Gopaldas had given a capital display in his stay of 45 minutes and his 25 included 3 fours.

Daud Khan and Irani were batting with 11 and 6 respectively when the stumps were drawn this evening.

His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham, the Governor of Sind, was among the spectators during the afternoon.

Scores:—

SIND XI

Ambep, c Smith, b Gover ..	7
Deepchand, l.b.w. b Gover ..	15
Qamardin, c Pope, b Langridge	90
Abbas Khan (played on wicket), b Worthington ..	39
Gopaldas, b Langridge	25
Naomal, c Tennyson, b Gover	29
Daud Khan (not out)	11
Irani (not out)	6
Extras	16
Total for 6 wickets ..	238

Fall of Wickets:—2 for 53; 3 for 149; 4 for 163; 5 for 210 and 6 for 238.

A STRIKE WITHOUT PREVIOUS NOTICE?

Coimbatore Workers Want Deepavali Bonus

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

The strike fever in the textile mills is spreading and workers of the Janardhana Mills in Singanallur and Radhakrishna Mills in Peelamedu and Kaleshwarar Mills and Murugan Mills have all gone on strike this morning demanding "Deepavali Bonus" says a Coimbatore message.

The mill authorities say that workers are striking without previous notice. About 10,000 workers are involved. The Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore, has wired to the Premier and the Labour Minister praying for immediate intervention as the strike is likely to spread to other mills.—A. P.

KOLI RAJPUTS WANT MILITARY JOBS

Conference At Ajmer

AJMER, Oct. 30.

Dr. Moonje accompanied by Mr. Ganpat Rai, Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha arrived this morning. The Koli Rajput Conference and Rajputana Provincial Hindu Sabha accorded them a hearty reception.

A large number of volunteers with "lathis" and Hindu flags in their hands assembled at the Railway Station. Dr. Moonje and party were taken in procession through the principal streets. The Koli Rajput Conference opened this afternoon amidst scenes of great enthusiasm in a beautifully erected "pandal" before a large audience.

After the presidential address resolutions were passed urging the Government to enrol Koli Rajputs in the police and military services and send five students of their community to Dr. Moonje's Military School and remove social evils. —A. P.

CROWD DISPERSED BY POLICE

Demonstrators At Cawnpore Municipal Meeting

CAWNPORE, Oct. 30.

The police were called to disperse a crowd of Muslims who raised cries against the consideration of the suggestion for joint electorates for local bodies which was being discussed at a meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board held this morning with Mr. B. P. Srivastava in the chair. The meeting was considering amendments submitted by members in connectioen with the proposed amendment of the U P. Municipality Act.—A. P.

The Hon'ble Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, United Provinces, has accepted the invitation to preside over the Vidarbha Rashtriya Mahila Conference to be held at Akola in the month of December under the auspices of the Rashtriya Mahila Mandal, Akola.

JUBILEE FUND OF BIKANER

His Highness To Add To It From Privy Purse And State Treasury

BIKANER, Oct. 30.

In connection with the Bikaner Jubilee celebration a durbar was held at the old fort of Bikaner. People belonging to the Maharaja's family and those in his employ made him presents called 'Nazranas' in honour of the occasion. Maharajah, Sir Ganga Singh refused to take any presents from the general public of the State. He accepted addresses, but not in expensive caskets.

In his speech, to the people of his State and guests from all parts of India and England, he acknowledged with gratitude the manifestation of loyalty that his subjects had made by starting a Jubilee Fund on the basis of voluntary contributions. The Maharaja regarded this act as 'a monument more to their constant devotion to the State than to my individual self.' The Maharaja announced that he would employ the fund for the benefit of his subjects after supplementing it from the State Treasury as well as his privy purse.

Continuing the Maharajah enumerated the various reforms he had brought about in his administration "Additional dispensaries and hospitals, numerous primary and middle schools and a number of high schools, civic bodies for training in local self-government and modern citizenship" all came in for a suitable mention by His Highness. He also spoke with appreciation for what his people had done for the British Empire during the war.

In conclusion the Maharaja referred to his activities at the Round Table Conference which have led to the Federal Scheme of Government and said he was conscious all the while that he was acting in the interests of his subjects and the people of British India when he gave his support to the Federal principle with due regard to the rights of the States.

DELAY ENFORCEMENT OF GINNING ACT

Berar Cotton Growers' Demand

NAGPUR, October 30.

The Secretary of the Berar Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed the C. P. Government the Chamber's protest against the enforcement of the Cotton Ginning Factory Amendment Act in the Province. The Chamber apprehends that such enforcement without ample notice would affect the growers, already hard hit by poorer crops and low prices.

Owing to marketing of cotton having already started it will take some time for prices to adjust on the basis of undamped and unadultered cotton. The Chamber feels the act should not be enforced this season and requests the Government to give immediate consideration to the matter.—A. P.

PLEDGE OF EQUITABLE DEAL

Munshi's Speech At Opening Of Canara Bank Branch

Opening the new branch of the Canara Bank at Kalbadevi the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi said:

"Money lending duly and properly conducted is the very basis of the financial structure of the modern world, and it is interesting to note that India is progressing fast towards evolving a reasonable system of money lending. The money lender who charges a heavy rate of compound interest or charges for opening the bag and similar ceremonies, or who recovers his debts by threats of physical violence has no place in any civilised system of finance and it is to be regretted that there are even in this modern city men who pursue such methods. Government, as you know, have already in contemplation a Money Lending Act which will regulate and control all illegitimate dealings or legal devises invented in the days of Shylock.

GOVT'S. PLEDGE.

"Labour contributes quite as much to profits as capital and organising skill and unless both the sharers in profit walk hand in hand adjusting each other's differences, looking to each other's gains a business centre like Bombay simply cannot flourish. The present Government in Bombay is pledged to an equitable deal between capital and labour, and will strive its utmost to see that the distribution of profits is made between the parties concerned in a manner which secures to labour the elementary necessities of life."

Another Stove Victim

One more addition to the already long list of victims of the Primus Stove was made on Saturday afternoon when a young Gujarati lady of 22 died in the J. J Hospital.

The usual story of a door latched from inside, preventing all possibility of early relief, was present in this case also.

It appears that Manooben, wife of Jayantilal, residing at "Green Villa," Shanker Seth Street was preparing food on a Primus Stove on Saturday noon, when her saree caught fire. Neighbours who were attracted by the flames and the cries of the helpless lady, were unable to do anything immediately because the door was latched from inside. By the time they broke open the door and extinguished the flames, the unfortunate lady had sustained severe burns.

She was removed to the hospital but succumbed a few hours later.

"REJECT MUDIE REPORT"

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The All-India Railway Workmen's Conference, under the presidentship of Mr. V. R. Kalappa, adopted a resolution urging the Government not to give effect to the Federation scheme and reject the Mudie Report.

The Conference also condemned the formation of a Statutory Railway Board.—A.P.

INDIA'S FIRST AIR-CONDITIONED TRAIN

Successful Demonstration Run From Delhi To Agra & Back

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

India's first air-conditioned train had a successful demonstration run to-day from Delhi to Agra and back with a party of about twenty journalists from different parts of India and a number of officials who had been invited by Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways and members of the Railway Board.

It was a revelation of comfortable travel. Four coaches which were used for the occassion were remarkable for a harmonious and restful blend of comfort and utility in internal fittings but the real difference between the old and new became evident as the train left Delhi's environs behind and gathered speed. Even the thrillproof journalists felt the revolutionary change. Quiet and smooth as Rolls Royce, noiseless as the modern ship's cabin were some of the phases that move themselves in their minds. Clatter and roar of ordinary railway carriages had been deadened to subdued sound. Noise of air-conditioning plant did not rise above a gentle purr in no way interfering with ordinary conversation. Dust had been completely kept out. The contrasts became strikingly evident as one passed out of the two foot corridor which runs throughout the length of coach and stood for while in the vestibule or sat in the ordinary dining cars attached to the train. All dust and noises came back with a rush. Some interesting figures regarding new equipment are available. On the present trip it has been turned to maintain an even temperature inside of 72 degrees with humidity 55 per cent. The air inside was completely renewed every four minutes. The cost of the new coaches is about Rs. 95,000 which is a difference of about Rs. 45,000 compared with ordinary first class coaches. Each coach accommodates fourteen first class passengers, It is proposed to attach one of these coaches to the mail trains between Bombay and Howrah via Chheoki in addition—ordinary first class coaches. The railway will provide bedding on these coaches. A supplementary charge at the rate of a rupee per fifty miles or part thereof will be levied for these coaches over and above the ordinary first class fares.

Heroic Act Of B. B. & C. I. Railway Ticket Collector

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A., writes:—

Last month at night while I was waiting on the platform of the Elphinstone Road Station, B. B. and C. I. a rain going towards Bandra was approaching the station. Suddenly a passenger flung himself on the Railway lines evidently with the object of committing suicide. But the man was also drunk. Perhaps in that state of mind, he pulled the legs of another passenger who too fell on the lines. The train was nearing the place where both were wriggling. The passengers on the platform shouted to the train to halt. But the train could not.

In the meanwhile, M. T. Pathan, a young Muslim Ticket Collector who was on duty threw off his hat and jumped on to the Railway line and pulled out both the struggling men. He dragged them on to the other side when immediately the train rolled over the marked spot. The Stationmaster thereafter took charge of the whole affair and the train was detained about 8 minutes.

Had it not been for the self-sacrifice and heroism of the young Ticket Collector, I am sure, two men would have lost their lives. The B. B. and C. I. Railway deserves congratulations on its having such a brave and courageous man. I wrote out the whole incident and asked the Agent to recognise the valuable services of the brave young man. But down to the present day the impervious, unappreciative, cynical Agent has done nothing.

Could you, Comrade Editor, raise your voice and pour a little hot oil into his ears.

P. S.:—The same Ticket Collector, had, to the peril of his life, saved Railway passengers at the same station during the Mill riots and Hindu-Muslim riots of which I do not want to write the account here.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6)

dition a photograph of shattered Madrid was labelled "Picture of Suffering from Sudete," which is in the German populated part of Bohemia, in Czechoslovakia. And it won the case. Moreover, "Rundschau" was forced to publish an apology to "Volks-illustrierte" in its next issue.

Mass Suggestion

Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, 80 this year, writes in "The Scouter":

"This training (education from Hollywood) is drowning that of the schools and our young people, like those of other countries, are becoming imbued with the hard instinct," he writes.

"Because a well-advertised film actor arrived at Waterloo the other day, 3,000 women fought their way to look at him—and these are expected to have the balance of mind to be responsible for electing our rulers.

"Hundreds of thousands of men and boys shriek together while hired men play football for them. At the Jamboree we saw practically every Dutch boy and girl mad with the craze of autograph hunting. Mass-suggestion is robbing men and women of their individual self-control and the power of initiative. They do not think. They just rush with the rest. And so it is with nations preparing themselves in readiness to fight for no reason—like women painting their fingers nails for no reason but because everyone else is doing it. It is a mad world."

British Students' Sympathy For China

Students from Oxford, Cambridge, London and other Universities have decided to make plans to send a student delegate to China to express British sympathy with Chinese students in their resistance against Japan.

Call by the Student Committee of the British Youth Peace Assembly and the Chinese Students' Association, the meeting at the Kingsway Hall, London, was addressed by Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P., Miss Freda Utley, Prof. C. B. Webster and Prof. Chang Pengchun, of Nankai University. It was also decided to draw up a national student petition condemning the Japanese aggression, particularly against civilians, and pleading moral support to the Chinese people. Students are to be urged to pledge themselves to buy no Japanese goods, and in a circular to be issued to all University Peace Council secretaries instructions on how to identify Japanese goods are quoted.

America's Latest Invention

The latest invention in the United States is a cigarette to give to give off coloured smokes.

Its invenor declares that it has many applications for social life, and especially commends scarlet smoke to go with scarlet lips, scarlet finger-nails, scarlet toe-nails and a blood-red gown. Matches, one presumes, will go red-headed again to match.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

GRIMAUD SHOWS THE WAY

Lord Winter and the three musketeers looked at one another inquiringly. Nobody knew who this man was, but they were satisfied that all was in order as Athos had taken charge of everything.

It was a stormy and dark night. Great clouds chased across the sky, and a storm was brewing westwards where lightning occasionally gleamed along the horizon. Just beyond Fromelles the storm burst. The silent little cavalcade trotted on more sharply. The remaining three leagues were covered amid torrents of rain. Just when the little troop passed, a man who had sought shelter under the trees advanced into the middle of the road, his finger on his lips.

Athos recognized Grimaud.

"What's the matter? Has she left Armentieres?"

Grimaud nodded.

"Where is she?"

Grimaud pointed in the direction of the river Lys.

SHE IS THERE

"Far from here?" asked Athos.

Grimaud shook his head.

"Alone?" Athos continued.

Grimaud made a sign in the affirmative.

"Gentlemen," said Athos, "she is alone within half a league of us in the direction of the river."

"Thank goodness," said D'Artagnan. "Show us the way, Grimaud."

Grimaud took the lead, making a short cut across fields and meadows. At last Grimaud held out his arm, and when the next flash of lightning darted across the sky they could distinguish by its bluish light a little isolated house on the banks of the river, within a hundred paces of a ferry.

"Here we are!" said Athos

At this moment a man who had been crouching in a ditch jumped up and came towards them. It was Mousqueton. He pointed his finger to the lighted window.

"She is there," he said.

Science and Industry

ROBOT CONTROL TRAFFIC

Startling New Device Installed In London

Returning from the "Velan" Exhibition I noticed a large aluminium-coloured "pill-box" affair, which seemed to have sprung up in the night, at the Regent Street corner of Piccadilly Circus. This, I learned, was not a bomb-proof shelter, but the dwelling of the robot master-mind which is to control the biggest unit of traffic signals in the world. This system, fittingly installed at what we, in our insular pride, call "The Hub of the Universe," will be put into operation at the end of this month, and will keep the traffic of one of London's most congested areas continually on the move.

Electrical apparatus, which is a miracle of balance and exact timing, will vary the length of the green and red periods according to the density of the traffic. There are actually two "master-minds." If one fails, the other automatically takes charge—at the same time summoning human aid by flashing a ruby signal light at a police officer.

SUCCESSOR TO "QUEEN MARY"

Another "Largest Ever Built Steamer" Under Construction

(From A Correspondent.)

Work on the "Queen Mary's" successor at Clydebank is going rapidly forward. Except at the bow and stern, where large castings have still to be placed in position, the under body of the new 90,000-ton liner—the largest ever built—is now complete. As her upper-works take shape she will begin to dominate the skyline of the little riverside town. I am told that the ship, as she now stands, weighs a mere 23,000 tons. The present steel shortage is slightly hindering construction but her builders are supremely confident that "No. 552," as she is known in the yard, will slide down the ways according to plan 12 months hence—a bigger, faster, and even more luxurious ship than the "Queen Mary."

In connection with the steaming performance of the "Queen Mary" an interesting fact has come to light. It appears that the dozens of coats of paint put on her hull during the long months when building was held up have congealed into a lumpy mass—much like artificial barnacles. Only when this has been removed will the great ship be able to show her paces and regain the coveted Blue Riband.

"VELAN"

A New Water-Proofing Device Invented

"Velan," as a new chemical has been christened, is different in nature and application from all other waterproofing agents, particularly in so far as it is permanent to washing and dry-cleaning. I saw water sliding off all kinds of garments—from the most delicate of chiffons to the toughest of tweeds—as if off a duck's back. Tea, coffee, beer, and even ink, spilled on to the whitest and most delicate fabrics treated with this remarkable substance, just roll off. Any slight stain remaining disappears if it is held under the tap for a moment. At the same time it improves the softness and draping qualities of the fabrics.

The fact that this astonishing sequence of discoveries has included, besides dyestuffs pure and simple, many products of first importance to the textile finisher, farmer, and horticulturist, speaks for the comprehensiveness of the research and production organization at this centre. Detergents, emulsifying agents, wetting agents and a whole host of kindred organic products of first importance to the textile manufacturer are nowadays taken, as it were, in the dyestuffs maker's stride.

A. I. C. C. DEBATE ON MADRAS PROSECUTIONS

Gadgil's Amendment For Referring Whole Matter To Working Committee Carried

The following is the concluding portion of the A. I. C. C. debate published in our yesterday's issue, on Mr. Masani's resolution asking for repeal of repressive laws and for complete implementing of the Congress Manifesto:

Mr. Annapurniah (Andhra), seconding said that coming as he did from Madras he proposed to confine his remarks to Madras only. The point was whether a Congress Ministry could sanction the prosecution of Congressmen on Sedition charge on the evidence of a C. I. D. report only. Mr. Rajagopalachari had stated in the Madras Assembly that the C. I. D. would cease to function as it did in the past, namely, reporting political speeches, but soon in Madras the C. I. D. began to pursue peasant workers. The C. I. D. also searched houses and seized certain books. What was the use of releasing political prisoners if fresh ones were to be sent in? Was it right for the Congress Government of Madras to violate the Congress Election Manifesto? he asked. He regretted to submit that the Madras Government had treated the Congress Election Manifesto as a scrap of paper. He referred to the ban on the Kottapatam Summer School of Economics and said this still remained despite request of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to lift the same. If they wanted the release of all politicals and the lifting of bans by other non-Congress Governments, they should get the Congress Governments to release all political prisoners and lift all bans.

At this stage Pandit Jawaharlal made a statement

GADGIL'S AMENDMENT

Mr. N. V. Gadgil moved an amendment to the effect that instead of discussing the matter in the open House, the Working Committee should be entrusted to take necessary action in that behalf. He said the present position had no parallel in the world. They were determined to break the constitution, but yet they had to work it. It was wrong to discuss these questions without knowing all details. Hitherto they had not been able to create a machinery to co-ordinate and collate the actions of various Ministries.

Speaking for Bombay he could say without fear of contradiction that no single political prisoner was left in jail. He had no doubt the Bombay Government would implement one hundred per cent the election pledges. They had already lifted the bans on all organisations. All moneys forfeited had been returned.

As regards Madras, the speaker asked the House to have confidence in Mr. Rajagopalachari, the man, who had suffered with them and who was one of them. "You don't know the man, if you believe he will not carry out the election pledges." The Governments had their own difficulties and they should give them time. He, therefore, suggested that they should leave the matter in the hands of the Working Committee and not discuss these things in the open House

HINDERING NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Mr. U. Sanyal, supporting Mr. Masani, said Section 124-A had very little to do with violence and non-violence. They were continuing the same policy that the British Government had followed. The Ministers were now hindering their movement more than helping it. In the United Provinces there were still 90 political prisoners. It is no use saying the Governor had frustrated their attempts. Let them admit they could do nothing. They should launch an agitation so that the Ministers' hands might be strengthened and they might release prisoners. The Ministers were there to strengthen the anti-imperialist fight

C. R.'S OBJECTIONABLE ACTIONS

Mr. Sidhwa wanted the deletion of Section 144 from Mr. Masani's resolution. The Congress Government he said had done much in the short time at their disposal. He was glad this much had been done. He criticised Mr Rajagopalachari's speech about the separation of Judiciary from the Executive. This speech of the Madras Premier was objectionable So also his speech about the C.I.D was most objectionable Similarly the sanction of a prosecution under Section 124-A was most objectionable. Other non-Congress Provinces were watching the action of the Congress Provinces What would be the reaction of such action on them? The action of the Madras Government required the serious consideration of the House

Continuing Mr Sidhwa said that they could not play with Section 144, which might be required in cases of riots The Working Committee should define a policy regarding violence

MADRAS GOVT.'S RECORD.

Mr. Kaleswar Rao, Parliamentary Secretary to the Madras Premier, defended the Madras Government. While he agreed with the principle of the resolution, he wished to defend his own Government. There had been misrepresentations. Mr. Annapurniah had charged the Madras Premier with violation of the Election Manifesto. This, he affirmed was a travesty of facts. Mr. Rajagopalachari was a great leader, who was trying to establish the right type of National Government (interruptions). The Government had already returned press securities and removed all bans. All political prisoners without exception including the Moplah Rebellion Prisoners had been released and the Moplah Outrages Act had been repealed. The Criminal Tribes Act had been repealed. This was a great achievement. It was prejudice that had vitiated the attitude of some members of the House against the Madras Premier. In view of what he had stated above, calling the Madras Government reactionary was preposterous. He did not wish to say anything with regard to two cases which were "Sub-Judice." The charge of non-lifting the ban on the Summer School was wrong, because the ban was only for 1937 issued by the previous Government and Summer of 1937 was over. Similar School in summer of 1938 could be established without the ban. It was wrong to accuse the Madras Government of reactionarism

POOR MINISTERS!

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya moved an amendment similar to the one moved by Mr. Gadgil. He agree that Ministers suffered under one difficulty, namely, they were being criticised by those, who opposed office acceptance. What could poor Ministers do against the Governors? All people were angry because this had not been done or that had not been done. They knew the Ministers had their difficulties with the Governor, but did not those who opposed office acceptance, tell them about this? The question they had raised was the inadequacy of the work done by their Ministers. But, he asked, was this the place where they should wash their dirty linen? He would, therefore, suggest that this matter should be referred to the Working Committee, which could by negotiation and other means achieve the object they had in view.

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee supported Mr. Masani's resolution and urged the Congress Ministers to carry out the election pledges by bold action.

SHADOWED BY C.I.D.

Sreemati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya supporting regretted the limitation of the scope of discussion. She wondered at the way the absence of Mr. Rajagopalachari should have prevented the House from being in possession of full particulars. Why did not the Working Committee possess itself of all necessary facts. The House had complete faith in the Working Committee, but that did not mean it could not criticise the Committee. This criticism, however, should not be construed as a vote of censure. It was not fair to ask the A.-I.C.C. to relegate this important question to a corner. "We have been feeling oppressed by the way we have been shadowed by the C.I.D. in Madras. If the matter is allowed to go on it would undermine the trust in the Ministry and, therefore, it is but right we should discuss the matter in this open House".

Closure was then applied.

SARDAR'S REPLY.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel opposing Mr. Masani's resolution and supporting Mr. Gadgil's amendment said he had not intended to speak, but Sreemathi Kamaladevi had made a personal reference to him. Therefore, he had to reply. He had made exhaustive enquiry from Mr. Rajagopalachari, but the case being "sub judice" he was unable to place the correspondence before the House. How could they accuse Mr. Rajagopalachari who had released Mr. Meherally, who had been convicted by the previous Government? Had it been possible, the Working Committee would have placed all matters before the House as the ultimate responsibility rested on the House. Once having taken Ministry, it was their responsibility to support the Ministry. So long as they were not in possession of full facts they could not apportion blame. He denied Mr. Masani's allegations that 90 prisoners were still in jail in the U. P.

Here the Congress President, intervening said that as a U. P man he could say with authority that Mr. Masani's statement was incorrect.

Mr. Rajagopalachari would have come before the House had he not been ill, added Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. Rajagopalachari had been fighting for civil liberties which the mover of the resolution was anxious to restore. He assured the House that as soon as the Working Committee was in possession of the full facts it would place them before the House.

PANDIT PANT'S PLEA

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U. P., said he fully appreciated the desire of the members of the House to survey the events of the last three months, appraise the Congress Ministers' work and apportion blame and credit. The Ministers would be there only so long as they possessed their confidence. The House had every right to scrutinise everything the Ministers had done and tell them frankly where they had been wrong. As human beings Ministers were bound to err, but he assured the House it would be their constant endeavour to fulfil the trust entrusted in them. After all what was the power of the Ministers? They derived all the power from them. Once their confidence in the Ministers was gone, the Ministers would be nowhere. It was their duty to see that while Ministers were adequately punished for their faults, they were also properly strengthened in their work.

Pandit Pant asserted there was no non-violent prisoners in his province. All had been released. He was not narrating the achievements of his Ministry, for what were they compared with their objective of independence? (Applause). "We have released the Kakori prisoners. (Voice: Not all).

Pandit Pant: "I admit all have yet not been released. But one of them will be released probably before many of you reach your places". (Applause). You don't want us to release prisoners only to bring them back. We want freedom of speech, action and association, but for that there must be complete non-violent atmosphere. If you can produce this atmosphere not a single prisoner will be detained in jail, not only in my province, but even in non-Congress Provinces. While we have tried to do something. I admit we have failed to do many things, but I promise you we shall ever try to carry out our pledges."

Mr. Masani replying to the debate emphasised that his resolution was by no means meant as a vote of censure on the Congress Ministries and no member of the A.-I.C.C. could take exception to the same.

The President then put Mr. Gadgil's amendment suggesting reference of the whole matter to the Working Committee for enquiry and necessary action. This was adopted amidst applause by 99 votes to 58.

The House then adjourned till noon to-morrow and hopes to conclude the session before 3 p.m. —A.P.

GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST IN MERCANTILE COMMUNITY

Sir Akbar Hydari's Assurance

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, Oct. 30.

"The Government realises the importance of the mercantile community and always takes interest in their activities, and the report put up by the Committee appointed to recommend proposals for the expansion of the local Legislative Council will, I think, embody recommendations, for preserving the rights of representation of the mercantile community on that body", observed Sir Akber Hydari replying to an address presented to him this evening by the mercantile community of Hyderabad.

Adverting to the establishment of a State Bank, in Hyderabad, Sir Akber said that an enquiry by an expert (who was present at the function) was being made in terms of the reference, which cover a full inquiry into the indigenous, Co-operative and Joint Stock Banking systems, and what help the State Bank, when established, would render towards improving the industrial and agricultural prosperity of the State.

The report made by the expert, when received, Sir Akber continued, the Government would go through it and see its way in making the State Bank a success.

Sir Akber also referred to the speedier disposal of the Revenue and Judicial Cases, and said that the question was troubling his mind for a long time, and, when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru visited Hyderabad, recently, he had discussed with him regarding the subject, and Sir Tej had promised to give a note showing how the Revenue and Judicial cases could be expedited speedily.

Regarding the introduction of Gujarathi and Hindi in the Osmania University, the speaker observed that it was not possible to have all languages through whose medium the instruction could be imparted, but said that he would refer the matter to University authorities.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

but Germany is one land and Austria is another one. We do not want Anschluss under any pretext. We stand by our full independence. There can be no talk of a fusion". There are also reports of various actions against Nazis in Austria, which at the same time suggest the Nazis as keeping up their activities aided by the Schuschnigg regime lacking an active popular basis, which retains an element of uncertainty about the Austrian situation and makes its future one of much speculative interest. Schuschnigg's position at the same time records a strengthening with an improvement in the relations of Austria with the States of the Little Entente, newly specially marked in regard to Czechoslovakia.

Duke Of Windsor In Germany

The visit of the Duke of Windsor to Germany has served a propaganda purpose for Germany. The Duke has well contributed to adding publicity to certain factors finding a stress under the new regime like, for instance, "labour camp" and institutions of the organization known as "Strength through joy". German papers publish various photographs of the Duke including one of him in a miner's dress inside a coal mine and another as a visitor to an organization of the "labour front" partaking in a workers' lunch of three pence. For visitors like the Duke there must no doubt be a sense of adventure and excitement in an affair like a three pence lunch as a rare change. There are references to the Duke's visit being seen as a step helpful for the promotion of Anglo-German understanding.

MINOR DAMAGES TO FRONTIER BRIDGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, October 28.

A Communique says:—

An attempt was made last night to damage the bridge near Marobi on the Central Waziristan Road. Minor damage was caused but it did not prevent the passage of a lorry carrying mails to Razmak.

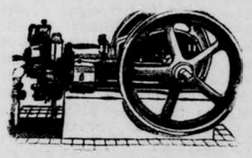
The Third Indian Infantry Brigade moved from Shawali in Upper Shaktu Valley to Ghariom without incident. Apart from some slight sniping, this area has all been quiet.

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERIES

Crossley



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Bombay Congress Govt.'s Record

Mr. Munshi Explains Achievements Of Three Months

CALCUTTA, October 28.

In an exclusive interview to the "United Press" on the working of the Bombay Government under the Congress Ministry, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government said:—

"The Bombay Government have returned all Press securities, cancelled all orders under emergency powers and lifted all the bans imposed by the Government. Ban on all books, except those which disseminate ideas of violence, is also being removed. Most of the political prisoners are released.

"The Government are considering the question of separation of Judicial and Executive which is by no means easy and inexpensive affair.

NEW BILLS

"Bills are being prepared to regulate and control money-lenders and to set up conciliation boards. The question of regulating "gowshalas' and 'Pinjrapoles' in order to stimulate cattle breeding on modern lines is also taken up.

"The land revenue problem is also being considered, but it is too large a question to be solved in its entirety at once. The question of irrigation, co-operation and other allied subjects which would improve village economy are also being considered.

"The question of re-organization of jails is also engaging the attention of the Government, and it is proposed to convert one of the jails into a farm colony where under conditions of greater freedom peasant convicts can carry on farming under the direction of Agricultural Department.

PROHIBITION ON WAY

"Prohibition will soon be introduced in certain areas in a short time. One of the areas will be the city of Ahmedabad which yields an excise revenue of not less than Rs. 19 lakhs a year.

"The re-organization of local bodies is also being considered and it is proposed to set up 'panchayat' as the basis of village reconstruction.

LABOUR INQUIRY

"The reduction of salaries and allowances is also engaging the attention of Government and avenues of retrenchment are being explored.

"A Committee to enquire into Labour conditions in the province is set up and its decision may result in co-ordinating the just claims of Labour and capital.

"A new scheme of primary education is under consideration and early steps will be taken to remove the utter inefficiency which characterises the present School Boards of Bombay."

In conclusion, Mr. Munshi said: "In many important directions efforts are being made to give a new and popular orientation to Government activities. The success of the efforts will largely depend upon the co-operation of Congressmen in the Presidency and the support of the A.-I.C.C. to the Ministry."—United Press.

Mahakoshal Congress Membership

JUBBULPORE Oct. 30

According to the latest figures available in the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee office the number of primary Congress members in this Province enrolled so far is 85,607, including 12,316 from urban districts and 73,291 from rural areas. There are 2,485 women and 1,477 Muslims in the rolls

Of these 11,307 were enrolled in Jubbulpore, 6,438 in Narsinghpur, 2,168 in Damoh, 2,351 in Balaghat, 1,473 in Chhindwara, 1,878 in Seoni, 7,548 in Hoshangabad, 4,816 in Khandwa, 3,770 in Drug, 2,216 in Betul, 3,810 in Baghelkhand 14,903 in Raipur, 2,613 in Mandla, 8,724 in Bilaspur, 8,567 in Saugor districts and 25 in Chhattisgarh State.—United Press.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS WINTER TIME TAELE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30

A press communique states:—

The winter time table of the Imperial Airways is undergoing the following changes. From November 5, that is next Thursday the East Bound services now due at Karachi on Thursday will arrive on Fridays in the evening and leave for Jodhpur on Saturday at 4 p.m.

The timings, therefore, to Calcutta will be 24 hours later than at present

Beginning from November 9, the East Bound, now due to arrive at Karachi on Mondays, will arrive on Tuesdays, operating therefore, 24 hours later than at present.

Commencing from November 4 the West Bound services will leave Calcutta on Tuesday night and Karachi on Wednesday at 6 p.m (local standard time), that is 24 hours later. There will be no other change at present but probably both the West Bound services will be retarded by one day throughout commencing from November 16 from Singapore.

An announcement will be made in due course to confirm this

The Tatas and Indian National Airways services will maintain their connection at Karachi with the new timings of the Imperial Airways Services.—A.P.

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ASAF ALI PLEADS IN VAIN WITH JINNAH

(Continued From Pape 16)

ing with critical situations in Europe, it seems that the school of thought which urges "splendid isolation," is definitely too pessimistic "Another failure will make our last state worse than the first" is the result of lack of conviction A little courage, a little wisdom, a little tolerance is all we need to tackle some of the problems that face us."

Jinnah's Reply

To the above communication I received the following reply from Mr. Jinnah dated 28-5-37:—

"I thank you for your letter of the 23rd May.

Do you think any useful purpose will be served by my formulating concrete proposals? I recognize your good intentions and your good offices when you assure me by saying: "I shall see that they reach those who can speak authoritatively doing? Can't they think of any concrete proposals which will secure a general economic welfare of the Mussalmans as well as satisfy them sufficiently to restore a sense of security and confidence in the majority? My reading of the situation is that the Congress Headquarters are not really in earnest to tackle the question of the Indian Mussalmans. I hope that information is wrong. But to him as follows:

ANOTHER LETTER TO JINNAH

Once again on 4-6-37 I wrote to him as follows:—

"I thank you for your reply of 28th May 1937 It has made me terribly sad. I can understand the reasons for the pessimistic note you have struck. But will you allow me to assure you that I have no reason to doubt the earnestness of responsible Congressmen "to tackle the question of the Indian Mussalmans". Whoever may care to tackle this question would naturally like to consult those who can throw some light on the obscurities involved in the question. Even the Government of the day, Congress or otherwise, would not be justified in forming an 'ex-parte' judgment, except perhaps, when the party concerned refused to state its case. As I have said before, press controversies cannot always help to clarify the issues.

2. "I am greatly disappointed, because, I have always regarded you as the last person to despair. Even if the Congress were unwilling to tackle the Muslim question or rather the minority question (which to the best of my knowledge they are not, the stray opinions of certain individuals notwithstanding) my duty as a member of one of the minorities would be never to say die. If you will permit me to sum up the situation as I see it I would say that:—

(a) The more minorities insist on forming separate political, as contra-distinguished from religious groups, the more difficult will they make the ultimate solution of the problem.

FAZLE HUSSAIN'S TESTAMENT

(b) For a large minority like that of the Indian Mussalmans, scattered as they are all over the sub-continent, it is almost next to impossible to be absorbed by any one Muslim organization. Those who were for a separate organization before the enforcement of the new Constitution, including the Punjab Group and the Old Muslim Conference Group registered a "volte face" immediately after the new Constitution had been enacted and the late Mian Sir Fazle Hussain's last Will and Testament which appears to be the gospel of the majority Party in the Punjab was to drop the separatists' cry and to align with non-Muslim parties for political purposes. Apparently Mian Fazle Hussain foresaw the future development more or less clearly, and although he did not advocate a merger with the Congress, he strongly advocated the formation of non-communal political parties on the basis of an economic programme. This policy produced tolerably good results in the Punjab.

LEAGUE IN PROVINCES

(c) It would be impossible for an exclusively Muslim organization, therefore, to persuade such persons to abandon what to them is a position of advantage and join the League. In the N.-W. F. P. the Muslim League will cut no ice. In Sind, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and his colleagues know the disadvantages of the separatist cry. In Bengal a strong group of Mussalmans will refuse to be isolated into a separatist organization. In the rest of the Provinces where the Mussalmans are in a more or less small minority, local conditions will rule the day. In U. P., for instance, the League may have a fairly strong group, but only up to the day the disadvantages of a separate political organization do not become too obvious (and he would be a great optimist who could hope for the continuance of the present position for a long time). In Bihar the League will never be able to strike roots nor in Orissa. In Madras and Assam there may be some chance of the League counting a few members. And in C. P. even if it becomes entirely a League Province it does not count for much. You know the limitations of the Bombay Presidency. It is quite possible that my estimate is based on insufficient data, but I am taking a long-range view of things, discounting transient and immediate circumstances which after all in the life-time of a nation occupy not more than a moment.

(d) By far the most unifying factor in the life of a community like the Indian Mussalmans should be their central faith, but unfortunately we find the community canalized by different religious persuasions which at times lead to ugly scenes. To hope, therefore to unite all of them under the banner of one Muslim political organization—temporary and transient tendencies notwithstanding—is to take too optimistic a view of the situation.

SOME FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS

(e) But there are some fundamental needs of the masses. Almost 90 per cent of the Muslim population in India are peasants and skilled and unskilled labourers. They may not be vocal, but their's is the real problem. I do not overlook the needs and requirements of the urban population of whom a section is articulate. The economic programme for the amelioration of the 90 per cent or so of the poor Mussalmans of India must necessarily consist of the liquidation of unemployment and indebtedness and a thorough-going programme of the improvement of social, health, educational and last but not the least, economic conditions of these people If this can be achieved by your standing aloof, I have not the least objection to your insistence on Muslim unity under the League, but if it cannot be achieved without combining with others, who in a majority of the Provinces are in an overwhelming majority. I would beg you to consider the necessity of formulating concrete proposals for such a combination. It is from this point of view (polemical and academical discussion and verbal controversies apart) that I request you to make concrete suggestions. What is it that you would like us who are most anxious to help you in every way to come to an honourable understanding with the Congress to urge on your behalf before responsible Congressmen?

JINNAH-PRASAD TALKS.

We have been urging all sorts of things in our own way, but they do not seem to satisfy you. Is it not, therefore, reasonable for us to request you to enlighten us and to give us an opportunity to place your point of view before others with a view to secure an honourable understanding? After all Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad talks of 1935 did succeed remarkably up to a point. Is it impossible, therefore, to resume the thread of the suspended negotiations? I cannot help feeling that whatever may be the responsibility of the Congress in this respect, the responsibility of those who would claim the political allegiance of the Mussalmans is by no means inconsiderable. What, after all, is it that will satisfy the Muslims, and help to win their confidence? If you do not know, to whom shall we turn for the necessary information? As you know, people are speaking with different voices, whose may we take to be the authoritative voice? There are those who would have us submit to the present Rulers eternally, and those who would protest their nauseating loyalty to secure a job or any paltry personal advantage, and their name is legion. You, will, no doubt rule them out, for they bow to power, and if the Congress is in power, they will outherod Herod in propitiating the Congress Gods. Then there are those who would have us build up a Muslim Empire in India—and though they are few, they speak with their tongues in their cheeks. They are unbalanced visionaries, and you will rule them out too. There are, again, a band of vocal communalists, who for purely personal ends raise catching cries. I would not care to pay any heed to them for they are selfish, and narrow, and have no idea of the consequences of their short-sighted actions and demands. Still, again, there are some who believe that the Muslims are in a peculiar position to bargain with both the Hindus and the Government, and they want to drive as hard a bargain as they can manage. And these are hated and despised by both the Hindus and the Government, although the latter pats them on the back whenever it suits its purpose. Finally there are the mute millions, who are patiently waiting for a "move on," and neither all the jobs asked for and given, nor all the seats asked for and given, can bring them an iota of relief without self-confidence and the help of the majority. And we belong to that section, which, even when repudiated, speaks for these last.

CALL FOR HEAD

You, Mr. Jinnah, are in a category by yourself—and although you are joined by some of the one or some of the other section, none of them possesses either your vision, or your convictions and principles and we are asking you to lead our forces to the goal which we as Indians and as Indian Mussalmans are destined to reach. And we are not asking you to do anything in a hurry, but to convince us first that you have got a fully considered well-planned out programme for the Mussalmans. If it is the same as the Congress programme for everybody the occasion for any difference will be reduced to zero, otherwise, we could sit down to reduce the difference to an agreement.

Your brief and pessimistic note, therefore, has caused me great disappointment, and it appears to me as if you did not consider an old friend who has a great regard for you, worth the trouble of a full and frank discussion of so vital a question as the future of the Mussalmans of India. Possibly you are right, in which case I must not trouble you any more."

BOLT FROM LUCKNOW.

In conclusion Mr. Asafali says:

"The last time I had a talk with Mr. Jinnah before he left Simla for Lucknow, and as a result of it acting on my own initiative I interviewed the President of the Congress when he broke his journey for a few hours on his way to Peshawar about a fortnight ago; and with his consent wrote to Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad to make a further endeavour to see that satisfactory solution was found. The Maulana writing on 15th October—before the League's proceedings were published expressed his earnest desire to leave nothing undone. And then came the bolt from Lucknow, Mr. Jinnah's irate rhetoric, Mr. Fazlul Haq's unmeasured indiscretion, and other speakers' thoughtless fulminations. All this was surprisingly disagreeable while earnest endeavours to compose differences were in progress. The country has a colossal amount of work to do yet to bring about freedom, honour and prosperity, and passionate rhetoric is the last instrument for achieving material results. What the League hopes to gain by flaming oratory is not clear to me, but I am quite convinced that the time has come for the Congress to reiterate with further details the Karachi resolution, to dissipate the fog which controversialists are trying to create, and the Working Committee of the Congress should once for all dispose of the entire problem of minorities with a view to a definite clarification of its own position. I fully recognise the Congress programme for the economic betterment of the masses really converts the minorities' professing different faiths into a majority of the poor and the real minorities will be those of the few rich people. But even then the Congress should clarify its position vis-a-vis these minorities. It is the duty of statesman with a clear vision to leave nothing undefined which may lend itself to misinterpretation or exploitation by any considerable section of the people."—A. P.

BERAR HINDU CONFERENCE PROSPECTS

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Oct. 30.

The Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Berar Hindu Conference, on the approval of Barrister Sawarkar, has fixed the dates of this suspended conference, for 27 and 28 November.

Barrister Sawarkar is improving and the conference will now, positively, be held under his presidentship. Hence, Messrs Jamnadas Mehta, Bhopatkar and other leaders have renewed their promises to attend.

SAWARKAR'S TOUR.

Barrister Sawarkar will tour in Berar after the 28th and will reach Nagpur by the end of the first week of December.

The Marathi, C. P., districts are considering the question of a joint conference and may decide joining.

JHANSI, October 30.

Mr. Ambika Prasad Saxena (Independent) was elected Chairman of the Municipality, defeating Mr. Hikamatullah (Congress) by eleven votes to eight.—A. P.

Congress Not A Monopoly Of Hindus

Origin Of Tri-colour Flag As Symbol Of National Unity Explained

An appeal to uphold the Tri-colour National Flag at an cost was made by Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi M.L.A. at the monthly flag hoisting ceremony, on Sunday morning at the Congress House.

Mr Jinabhai, unfurling the Flag, said that it was most surprising that the members of the Muslim League should object to the song "Bande Mataram, after it was sung on many an occasion from the platform of the Khilafatists in the days gone by Mr. Jinnah as a lawyer must have known that in this country custom and usage had a greater significance than the law. Perhaps many of the Muslim leaders who had had sometime or other connections with the Indian National Congress had sung this song and had themselves hoisted the Tri-colour National Flag and in these circumstances their attitude was much more surprising. From arguments these leaders had come to abuse the Congress, but this only indicated that the Congress was growing from strength to strength

ORIGIN OF TRI-COLOUR FLAG

Explaining how the present National Flag came to be designed in the three colours, Mr. Jinabhai pointed out that Mahatma Gandhi wished to eschew the religious symbolism that came to be associated with the National Flag. It was now correct to say that the saffron colour represented the spirit of renunciation and sacrifice—the two noble principles equally upheld by Hinduism and Islam The white colour represented the spirit of peace inasmuch as the Indians were not out to conquer other lands but to secure freedom for themselves And the green colour represented the Hope held by the nation No one could understand how there could be any objection to this Flag. He wished to point out that if Hindus had their own way they might have perhaps preferred the flag of Shivaji.

He appealed to the people to see that whatever might happen the prestige and honour of the National Flag must be upheld

TRAVESTY OF TRUTH

Mr. Ganpatishankar N Desai considered it a travesty of truth on the part of Mr. Jinnah to say that the Congress was the monopoly of the Hindus or that the Hindus wanted to have their rule in this country to the exclusion of others. Mr. Jinnah, he said ought to have understood the significance of the spirit in which the People's Jinnah Hall was raised and asked if that was not an indication of the spirit of the people of this country. The Congress again made it clear that in its fold were included not merely the Hindus, but also the Muslims, the Christians, the Parsees and people of all other communities, by reiterating the minorities resolution at Calcutta. What Congress intended to do was not to establish the rule of the Hindus, but of the Indians as a whole.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Puri Trunk Murder Case Appeal

PATNA, Oct. 29.

"We are satisfied that the death reference must be accepted. The appeal is dismissed and the conviction and sentence of death passed against the appellant confirmed."

In these words the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lall pronounced judgment this evening in the Patna High Court after five days' hearing, in the sensational Puri Trunk Murder Case

The Advocate General of Orissa spoke to-day for half an hour replying to questions from the Bench.

It is understood that the appellant will appeal to the Privy Council.—United Press

State Railways' Earnings

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, October 29.

Approximate earnings of State-owned Railways for the ten days ending on October 10, amount to 245 lakhs or 13 lakhs more than the actuals of the corresponding period of the previous year. Cumulative earnings from beginning of the financial year amount to 47.83 crores or 368 lakhs more than the actuals in the corresponding period of the previous year

FINAL SALE DAYS!
THIS WEEK

	Rs. As.		Rs. As.		Rs. As.
COLLAR WEAR 6 for		HEADWEAR:		SOCKWEAR:	
Striped Soft	1 8	Felt Hats	7 8	Fancy Lisle	1 8
Semi Stiff	2 4	Sports Hate	5 12	Fancy Cashmere	1 12
Starched Linen	2 4	Tweed Caps	3 12	Viyella Tennis	1 12
DRESSING GOWNS:		MISCELL WEAR:		SHIRTWEAR:	
Light Wool	12 8	Span Bracers	1 8	Ranelagh Zephyr	4 8
Fancy Silk	27 8	Silk Braces	3 8	Coloured Sports	2 0
Medium Wool	27 8	Sock Suspenders	0 12	Semi Dress	5 0
FOOTWEAR:		NECKWEAR:		UNDERWEAR:	
Tennis Shoes	5 0	Fancy Silk Ties	1 0	An-On Vests	1 12
Asquithco Shoes	10 0	Silk Bow Ties	1 8	Celanese Suits	2 8
Foothaven Shoes	15 0	Dress Mufflers	5 0	Jaeger Vests	3 8
GOLF HOSE:		PYJAMA WEAR:		WOOLY WEAR:	
Jaeger Wool	3 8	White Batistea	4 12	White Slip-over	3 12
Khaki Silk	3 12	Striped Cotton	5 12	White Cardigans	6 12
Lisle Tastex Top	4 8	Clydella Aero	5 12	Smart Pullovers	8 12

BARGAINS FROM THE LADIES DEPT.

BATHING COSTUMES:		FANCY GOODS:		MATERIALS:	Yard
Jantzen Wool	5 0	Toilet Companions	1 12	Tootal Tootisha	1 8
Jazzknit Wool	7 8	Kerchief Sachets	1 4	Whip Voile	1 4
Elastex Wool	9 4	Pyjama Cases	4 12	Costume Linens	2 8
BEACH WEAR:		COSSARDS CORSETRY		NECKWEAR:	
Satin Suits	10 0	Sports Belts	3 12	Silk Collars	1 8
Terry Jackets	5 0	Clasp -A-Round	7 12	Lace Jabots	1 12
Sundial Suits	10 8	Hook -A-Round	7 12	Chiffon Berthos	5 0
CELANESE LINGERIE:		GAUZE STOCKINGS:		SLUMBER WEAR:	
Brassiere Vests	2 8	Fishnet Silk	3 12	Celanese Nighties	4 8
Directoire Knicks	1 8	French Silk	3 12	PescolineNighties	5 8
Princess Slips	3 8	Reliatex	2 8	Foulard Pyjamas	7 8
DRESSING GOWNS:		GOWN WEAR.		SPORTS STOCKINGS	
Celanese Satin	18 8	Morning Gowns	10 0	Jaeger Wool	2 8
Jaeger Wool	30 0	Afternoon Gowns	12 [illegible]	Three Lisle	3 12
Bath Wraps	3 12	Evening Gowns	2[illegible] [illegible]	Quarter Silk	6 8
DRESS ACCESSORIES:		HANDKERCHIEFS		TENNIS SOCKS:	
Brilliant Buckles	1 8	French Linen	1 0	White Lastex	1 12
Diamonte Claps	2 4	Fancy Silk	1 12	Aertex Cellular	1 12
Fancy Necklaces	1 8	Fancy Georgette	1 8	Foot Guards	1 4
FOOTWEAR:		LEATHER BAGS:		WOOLY WEAR:	
Walking Shoes	3 8	Pouchette Shape	8 8	Pesco Pullovers	5 0
Evening Shoes	3 8	Clip Top Shape	8 8	Jaeger Cardigans	9 8
Bedroom Slippers	1 8	Envelope Shape	12 8	Pesco Suit	12 8

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Cure For Cancer

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On 22nd August, 1936, and on 13th March, 1937, you were pleased to publish letters of mine on the remedial properties of the Indian herb,—"Nagbala."—in cancer. The discovery, as I then wrote, is based on the result of my researches in the realm of ancient Hindu, Chinese, Arabic, and Greek manuscripts and literature on medicine. Even in John Parkinson's well-known "Theatrum Botanicum" mention is made of the plant and its value in Cancer.

"Nagbala" has since then been used by many sufferers, doctors, and hospitals in India. A number of doctors have found it very efficacious in new cases in particular. In old cases it has been found to give better results in conjunction with "Radium" treatment. It has been suggested by some doctors that in certain cases its administration by injection would give better results. I am sending injectules of "Nagbala" to Vienna Berlin, and London for trial. An interesting development of research on "Nagbala" has shown that when it is used in small dosage along with fruit juice it confers immunity to tuberculosis patients. Trial along this line ought to engage the serious attention of the medical world. May I hope, Sir, that members of the profession in India would cooperate in combating these terrible menaces of humanity — Yours, etc.,

C. S. O'NEILL.

Dumka Road,
Deoghar, Sonthal Perganas.

Muslims Join Congress In C. P.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From the time the Congress decided to establish a direct contact with the Muslim masses, the Muslim communalist leaders are much perturbed. And it appears that in order to check the growing strength of the Muslims in the Congress, they are using every weapon, upon which they can safely lay their hands.

Many an ugly rumour without any foundation whatsoever is set afloat among the people to achieve this object in view. Still the mass contact movement in Berar is getting impetus as the days roll by.

Within the last four months with a very small beginning encouraging results have been achieved. The response given by the Muslims of every grade of society is splendid. The City of Amraoti has given a lead in this respect.

Not only that prominent men like Messrs Quazi Mohommad Aluddin Ahmed, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, Quazi Mohomad Yusuf, B.A., LL.B. Vakil and Mohommad Sharifuddin, Advocate, with their followers have joined the Congress but also Mr. Miran Mohiuddin Ahmed. B.A., LL.B., Pleader and Mr. Abdul Mannan, Pleader, Vice-President and Joint Secretary, respectively of the Amroati District Muslim League with a number of their supporters have come into its fold.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. BARLINGE,
Secretary, District Congress Committee, Amraoti.

Rural Reconstruction

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A new type of experimental work to develope, reconstruct, and reorganize the socio-economic structure of the peasant community is urgently needed. The writer, therefore, proposes the following experimental scheme which should be embarked upon without any further delay.

The main features of the scheme are as follows:—

1. To select and take charge of one complete village for a period of 10 years, with the population, houses, and cattle belonging to it.

2. To place the village under the complete control of a director to be managed and worked in the same way as a manager controls a factory.

3. The State is to bear the necessary expenses to purchase implements, machinery, live stock and also for development.

4. The dues of the proprietary and vested interests are to be paid from the common produce of the village pooled together.

5. The total produce of the village is to be pooled together and redistributed amongst the workers according to the number of days worked or quantity of work done.

6. From the sixth year onwards the village area is to be divided into consolidated and economic holdings and re-distributed amongst individual farmers for cultivation under the supervision of the director.

7. Establishment of common utility services such as:—

(a.) Production and preservation of fodder.

(b.) Conservation of farm yard manure and production of the same by the new Indore Process.

(c.) Terracing and development of land.

(d.) A common buying and selling service.

(e.) Secondary Industries service for profitably employing the slack season energy of the village community.

(f.) A common crop protection service.

(g) Adult education service and so on.

The vested and proprietary interests will have no direct contract with the land, but will be entitled to a due share from the village produce.

This share will be fixed one for all by arbitration

There will be compulsion on every body to work according to plans and orders of the director. The rate of wages will be fixed according to the local standard of diet and the rate of foodstuffs. From the second year onwards foodstuffs produced in the village will be more than sufficient to satisfy this need. Only the technical and supervising staff will be paid from public treasury.

The main objects of this scheme are as follows:—

1. To try to suppress the extreme individual outlook of the peasant and to create in him a sense of collective responsibility.

2. To bring home to the peasant the immence advantages of collective work.

3. To organize and popularise common services for increasing the productive capacity of the peasant energy.

4. To find out the best method of financing rural development with least possible risk.

5. To carry the torch of science and civilisation to the peasant's door.

The immediate results of this organization will be a saving in labour amounting upto 33 per cent for cultivating one acre of land, and a rise in the productive capacity of the soil by about 50 per cent.

After the development work in one village has given satisfactory results, the work can be extended to surrounding villages and a unit should be formed to include 5,000 souls of the rural population. This unit will have one officer and the necessary staff, working under the guidance of the central committee.—Yours, etc.

S. J. SABNIS.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

All-India Cricket Team

K. J. VAIDYA suggests that a trial match should be held in Bombay to select the players, who will represent India in the first important match to be played against Lord Tennyson's team at Lahore. The correspondent considers L. P. Jai to be the best choice for Skipper.

No Communal Cricket

G. G. DAVE appeals "to the authorities concerned" to cancel the proposed Pentangular matches, in view of their frankly communal basis.

Tenants' Bill

A TENANT appeals to the Bombay Government to pass suitable legislation to ameliorate the condition of the tenants and to control and regulate the exorbitant rents obtaining in this city.

Karachi-Bombay Concession

DAVESHANKAR M. appeals to the steamship companies concerned to institute special concession tickets between Karachi and Bombay during the ensuing Diwali holidays.

"Karnatak Bandhu"

H. RAMESH desires to assure the Kanarese public that he will soon be reviving the above named journal, which ceased publication last year.

Cinema For South Indians

SOUTH INDIAN stresses the need of a picture house in this city, which will show Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese films regularly.

Parel Tram Stop

M. G DESHPANDE requests the B.E.S.T. Company to arrange for a tram stop in front of the Parel Convent, as the present stops are too inconvenient for the large number of people who have to attend the Police Court.

G. I. P. Ry. Institute

"ONE CONCERNED" writes, with reference to a report of the general meeting of the above Institute which appeared in these columns, that it is not correct to state that the financial position of the Institute was in a deplorable state when the E. Dibben took charge in 1935. On the other hand there was a balance of about Rs. 450 for the year ending 30th June '35. The correspondent further states that the new Secretary is Mr L. F. Pereira and not Mr. L. Rodrigues.

Mr. Arbuthnot And The Port Trust

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days ago attention was drawn of the Premier and his colleagues to Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, the member of the Public Services Commission, continuing to remain member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee. Mr. Arbuthnot was nominated by the Government of Bombay to safeguard the interests of the Government in the Municipal Corporation and on the Bombay Port Trust, when he was Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Since April last Mr. Arbuthnot has ceased to be Executive Engineer, as he is nominated on the Public Services Commission. After the agitation in the public press. Mr. Arbuthnot resigned his seat on the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee, but he has not done so from the Bombay Port Trust! Now the question arises, what Mr. Arbuthnot, a member of the Public Services Commission, has got to do with the Bombay Port Trust? On the other hand, the members of the Public Services Commission warn the public that any influence from the applicants for jobs would disqualify them for the posts. If that is so, they, too, should remain aloof from public bodies and mind their business of selecting candidates for which they are handsomely paid. Mr. Jagtap is the Executive Engineer, P. W. D., it is his right to be on the Bombay Port Trust as well as the Municipal Corporation. He is nominated on the Municipal Corporation but not on the Bombay Port Trust. It is hoped the Premier as well as his colleagues and particularly Hon'ble Mr. Patil and Hon'ble Mr. Nurie would look into this matter and do justice to Rao Bahadur Jagtap.—Yours etc.

CITIZEN

Bombay Muslim Students' Federation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—I congratulate Mr. "Naz" on condemning the monster of communalism in the student community.

I am told that the Managing Committee intends to call the meeting at Ismail College, i.e., at Jogeshwari. I challenge them to call the meeting in Bombay City and they shall see that the Federation will die before it takes proper birth.

Days of the communalism have gone and the educated Muslim students have got nothing to do with such communal organizations. Aligarh which is the centre of Muslim education and culture has refused to take part in such communal movements. Will our Bombay Muslim students learn a lesson from them?

I warn those students of the so-called Federation that it is no good to create a pocket edition of the Muslim League. There is a limit to everything and if one goes beyond the limits he shall suffer the consequences.—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM LADY STUDENT"

Graduates Of National Universities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the Bombay Congress Ministry has done much really nation-building work during the last few months, practically nothing has been done to mitigate the hardships of the Graduates and other students of National Universities like the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, and the Tilak Vidyapith of Poona.

Many of the graduates of these national institutions, are unable to obtain employment as graduates, because their degrees are not recognised by the Government. I know of quite a few cases where these graduates are to-day actually serving as Matriculates in Government Departments, and in our own Municipality, because their higher qualifications are not recognised.

All the professions are barred to them. They cannot appear at even the High Court Pleaders Examination. They cannot take a medical course. The profession of accountants is also barred to them because they are not recognised as being on the same footing as the B. Coms. of the Bombay and other commercial Universities.

And yet this is from no want of proper education on their part. The Gujarat Vidyapith students for example had the honour of being educated under the guidance of Professors whose names are now known nation-wide like the late Sjt. Gidwaniji, Kaka Kalelkar, Sjt. Kripalaniji, and many other equally well known educationists. The quality of education, therefore, that these students have received cannot be challenged by any but the most prejudiced. And a practical proof of this quality lies in the fact that inspite of the severe handicap of non-recognition many of these students have been able to do well in practical life.

Their only disqualification was political—and a time has now come when that should be removed as quickly as possible and the national institutions placed on an equal footing with the Government Institutions so far as the recognition of their degrees is concerned.

The question is no doubt a complicated one. But from the correspondence I had with our Chief and Education Minister on the subject, I believe that the Congress Government is ready to do much, if we ourselves meet together and make out a practical plan to meet the situation. Isolated individuals cannot do much but different associations like the Snatak Sangh, the National Teachers' Association and the like can make their voice felt if they join in this effort.

I suggest through your columns that interested individuals and associations meet together once and appoint a committee to look into the matter. The Hon. Mr. Kher, I am given to understand, would be glad to meet a representative deputation of such a meeting to discuss the ways and means in which the different hardships could be removed.

Will those interested please write to me, so that we may be put in touch with each other and do something in the matter.—Yours, etc.

P. N. MOHILE.
51, Chandan Buildings,
Gokhale Road,
DADAR B. B.

Municipal Reform

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent circular issued by the Government of Bombay calling for the views of different local bodies and associations with a view to better the administration of the municipal bodies is quite opportune and highly welcome.

With regard to the question of the electorate:—

They should be joined with reserved seats for minorities for sometime to come.

Municipal School Boards should be abolished Primary education should be kept under the direct control and supervision of the Presidency School Boards having educationists on them. The problems confronting municipalities are day to day problems and efficient and quick solution of them makes the life of the people more safe and healthy. Being the first democratic institution the municipal administration should be made as efficient as possible.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. VAIDYA

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PS/25

Japanese troops, who took part in the attack on the Chinese strategic position at Paoting, wading across a river, holding their rifles and clothes above their heads. The town of Paoting fell to the Japanese.

WATER FOR JAPANESE TROOPS IN SHANGHAI: Japanese troops, fighting in the battle for Shanghai, receiving their rations of water, brought to them by a Japanese steamer.
(By Air Mail).

CHRISTIANS STAND BY INDIA'S 'LINGUA FRANCA'

Mr. Varkey's Presidential Address At All-Kerala Hindi Prachar Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
ERNAKULAM, (By Mail.)

"Let there be no more the din of petty, meaningless strife and jealousy and let our life be harnessed and trained to run along the new track of vitality for the uplift and glory of the land. Let the good of the motherland be our aim and let us go onward 'still achieving, still pursuing', working wholeheartedly and in unanimity with faith in the justice of our mission for the higher needs and interests of the land" observed Mr. C. J. Varkey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Education Minister, Madras, while presiding over the fifth Hindi Prachar Conference held on October 23 at Cochin. Continuing Mr. Varkey said:—

"In spite of a hundred years of English education in India supported by the resources of a mighty government who made the study of English compulsory and also made it the first language in schools, English is known only to about 2 per cent of our population. If so, imagine how many hundreds of years it will take for the whole population of India to have even a working knowledge of this foreign language.

The English language is foreign to the genius of Indian peoples accustomed to Indian languages. English has certain intrinsic inconveniences and difficulties which Indian children have found in mastering the spelling and pronunciation of the words in the languages. It is in vain, therefore, that the advocates of the English language, persist in their belief, that English could continue to be the 'lingua franca of India'.

PRE-EMINENCE OF HINDI

"If a foreign language cannot be substitute for a national language, we must set about finding out the most suitable among the Indian languages to be adopted as our common national language.

"In point of the number of those who speak and understand it, Hindustani is the common language of about 25 crores out of 35 crores of the population of India. It is worth-remarking here that the only languages in the world spoken by larger number of persons are English and French; and Hindi, we must be proud to observe, takes, therefore, from this point of view the third place among the languages of the world.

HINDUSTANI OR URDU?

"At this stage, it would be useful to refer briefly to the controversy that has been going on, of late, between the advocates of Hindi and those of Urdu. Now, laymen, may not well realise that these two—Hindi and Urdu—are but two forms of the same language, Hindustani."

"Recalling the Muhammadan period Mr. Varkey said that the silent and unconscious fusion of the two peoples, of the two cultures and of their respective languages, took place during the hundred years. Hindustani became a 'lingua franca'—a language used in the bazaar attached to the Delhi court and it was carried everywhere in India by the lieutenants of the Mugal Empire during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. However Hindustani is a happy compromise between the two cultures and between the two languages.

CHRISTIANS AND HINDI

"Concluding Mr Varkey referred at length to Indian Christians and the part they are playing in the national movement. When the Indian National Congress decided to put up candidates for election to the Madras Legislative Council, five candidates stood on the Congress ticket of whom four were returned to the Assembly by Indian Christians including a lady.

"None of you need entertain any doubts regarding the national mindedness of Christians. We also know of the fact that while we follow our own religion we have not ceased to be children of the soil sharing the same common civic and political life and entertaining the same hopes and aspirations as our Hindu and Muhammadan brethren. While we are Christians we have not ceased to be Indians."

Travancore Ruler's Birthday Celebrations

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 30.

Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore's twenty-sixth birthday will commence on Monday and continue for ten days.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for holding an Agricultural and Industrial exhibition and fair which will be one of the main features of the celebrations. It will be opened by Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, on Monday afternooon.

The State darbar will be held on Monday night.

A State banquet, an Economic Conference, a Boy Scout and Girl Guide Rally and military parade, a brilliant garden party by the Dewan and a Music Conference are among other features of the Celebrations.—A. P.

Sec. 144 Extended For Fortnight in Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 31.

The District Magistrate has further extended the order under Section 144 for a fortnight from today prohibiting the carrying of lathis and other weapons within the Jubbulpore Municipality as a precautionary measure to maintain peace during and after the Divali.

Of the injured, Jiwan Kurmi, a middle-aged Hindu, expired this morning without regaining consciousness. Special police who were posted during the Dusserah riots are still patrolling the town. Of the 37 persons hitherto arrested in connection with the riots, one has been sentenced to one year imprisonment on a charge of breaking a Hindu idol.—United Press.

F66.

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Japan Has No Faith In League's Justice

Why Tokio Declines Brussels' Inivitation

"Nanking Govt. Must Be Made To Reconsider Their Attitude"

The statement made by the Japanese Government while decling to attend the Nine Power Signatories' Conference at Brussels, giving a lengthy review of the whole aspect of the Sino-Japanese conflict has been issued to the "United Press" by Mr. Ishikawa, Japanese Consul in Bombay. The following are extracts from it:—

The Japanese Government, having replied to the invitation of the Belgian Government to the Conference of the Signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922, take this opportunity of making public at home and abroad a statement of their views.

"ANTI-FOREIGNISM"

China has witnessed rise and fall of countless regimes since the Revolution of 1912, but her foreign policy has been consistently one of the anti-foreignism. Especially since 1924, when Kuomingtang set up the Nationalist Government in Canton and entered into alliance with Communists as a means of winning control of the Central Administration, anti-foreign policy began to be pursued with unprecedented vigor and ruthlessness and anti-foreign sentiments were kindled ablaze among the populace. Memory is still fresh of the way in which foreign Powers, one after another, were victimized and deprived of their vested rights and interests. It happens that Japan has been made for the past ten years principal target of this anti-foreign policy of China.

Japan has always striven to promote friendship and co-operation among Nations of the East Asia, in firm conviction that therein lies the key to stability of that region. Japan welcomed deepening of Chinese national consciousness which followed upon revolution, believing that it would conduce to intimate Sino-Japanese collaboration, and she adopted the policy of meeting the legitimate national aspirations of China to the utmost possible extent. For instance, in 1926 Japan took lead in assisting China to recover her Customs Autonomy, and took firm stand in favour of China on the question of abolition of extra territoriality. Japan, so cultivating China's goodwill, looked patiently and eagerly forward to favourable response that would consort with her ideal of friendship and co-operation. However, China showed no signs of appreciation of this sympathetic attitude on the part of Japan. On the contrary, she hoisted still higher the banner of anti-Japanism, and seemed resolved to annihilate all the Japanese rights and interests in China.

PLEA OF SELF-DEFENCE

The Nanking Government employed anti-Japanese as a convenient tool in domestic politics for mobilization of public opinion in support of their regime, and resorted to unheard of tactics of making it the foundation of moral education in army and in schools, so that even the innocent children and youths were taught to look upon their friendly neighbour country as an enemy! As a result not only were the peaceful trade and economic activities of Japan interrupted, but even the very lives of Japanese nationals were jeopardised. This anti-Japanese campaign finally took a form of organized terrorism as in cases of killing of the Japanese bluejackets at Shanghai in November 1935 and of subsequent murderous attacks upon the Japanese subjects at Swatow, Chengtu, Pakhoi, Hankow and Shanghai, and bombing of Japanese residents at Chougsha and Swatow. In the face of the alarming situation, the Japanese Government remained calm and forbearing. Urgent demands were repeatedly made upon the Nanking Government for reversal of their disastrous attempt to prevent hostilities with extreme patience and forbearance and bearing serious strategical disadvantages, but the Chinese began to shell and bomb Japanese quarter of the Settlement as well as the Japanese garrison defending it, with a view to annihilating thirty thousand Japanese residents as well as Japanese forces who were helplessly outnumbered by the Chinese army. Thereupon Japan was compelled to take counter measures in self-defence.

LEAGUE'S 'ERRORS'

It should be remembered that one of the important factors underlying Nanking feverish agitation of more recent years against Japan is the action taken by the League of Nations at the time of Manchurian incident. That body then adopted the resolution framed in utter disregard of the realities of the situation in East Asia, which strongly stimulated China in her anti-Japanese policy. Now the League has once more taken up the appeal of the Nanking Government. Without going fully into the real causes of the present affair, it has concluded on basis of false reports that bombing of military works in strongly fortified Nanking and Canton was an attack upon the defenceless cities, and adopted the resolution of September 27 condemning Japan. Again on October 6, General Assembly of the League not only concluded that Japan's action constituted a violation of anti-war Pact and the Nine Power Treaty but also adopted the resolution which openly calls for assistance to China. Such proceedings on the part of the League only fall in with cunning scheme of the Nanking Government to exert pressure upon Japan by inviting intervention of third powers and serve no useful end but to encourage China in her resolve to oppose Japan to the last and render settlement of the affairs more difficult than ever. It must be said that the League of Nations is repeating the error that it committed but a few years ago.

COMPELLED TO EVACUATE

With the aggravation of the situation all Japanese residents not only in North China but also in Central and South China became exposed to imminent danger and were compelled to evacuate 'en-masse,' abandoning enterprises that they had toilsomely built up during long years in the past. At the same time the Chinese in Shanghai, in contravention of the 1932 Truce Agreement secretly set out to construct military works in the demilitarised zone and to perfect their war perparations. Accordingly, in June last, the Japanese Government made request for special conference of Powers concerned, and called attention of the Chinese Government to the matter. The Chinese refused to alter their attitude, but upon the outbreak of an armed conflict in North China, they moved the troops into the prohibited zone in flagrant violation of Truce Agreement, and finally following upon the murder of an officer and a man belonging to the Japanese Landing Party on August 9, they launched an attack upon the International Settlement. Towards the end of last year there occurred the Sian incident, in which Chiang Kai Shek was held captive for some days. Though the exact circumstances surrounding that sensational incident remain mystery it is an indisputable fact that shortly afterwards communist elements, gaining ascendency in the Nanking Government, began to conduct campaign of disturbance in the North China and Manchukuo under the banner of "anti-Japanese people's front," which finally led to Lukouchiao incident of July 7 of this year, in which Japanese soldiers were unlawfully fired upon by the Chinese troops in the outskirts of Peiping.

CLASH MADE INEVITABLE

Upon the occurrence of the Lukouchiao incident the Japanese Government, desirous of averting the possible Sino-Japanese crisis, immediately formulated the policy of non-aggravation and local settlement, devoted their best efforts towards bringing about amicable solution, despite intolerable situations that were created, one after another, by the Chinese on the spot. On the other hand the Nanking Government, in violation of the Umezu-Ho Agreement, moved north vast forces under their direct command, to threaten Japanese garrisons, and also instigated local Chinese armies against Japan. The situation was thus aggravated until the general clash between the two countries became inevitable.

"COMMUNIST INFLUENCE."

Japan's action is a measure of self-defence taken in the face of the Chinese challenge, and obviously there can be no question of violation of the Nine-Power Treaty. Moreover, as compared with the time when that Treaty was concluded the situation of East Asia to-day has been rendered totally different, owing to the infiltration of the Communist influence and changes of internal conditions prevailing in China. In any case, as regards the Conference that has been convened of the Signatories to the Nine Power Treaty, it is a foregone conclusion that the majority of participants will hold themselves bound by the abovementioned resolutions of the League of Nations, and even if Japan took part in its deliberations, no fair and just results could ever be expected therefrom as in the case of the League meeting at the time of the Manchuria incident. Especially as this Conference is to be attended by Powers which are not directly interested in East Asia, it is calculated to arouse popular feeling both in Japan and China, thereby complicating the situation still further but contributing nothing towards solution. The Japanese Government have therefore decided to decline invitation.

"NO TERRITORIAL DESIGNS"

The Japanese nation, rising as one man, is united in its determination to surmount all obstacles for the purpose of effecting speedy settlement. Japan is by no means indifferent towards international co-operation. But the Sino-Japanese difficulties can be solved only through direct negotiations between the two Powers on whom falls the common burden of responsibility for the stability of East Asia. What is needed is elimination of the Nanking anti-Japanese policy and the Communist elements which are identified with it, so that there may be established an enduring peace based upon the Sino-Japanese unity and co-operation. Japan never looks upon the Chinese people as an enemy, nor does she harbour any territorial designs. It is rather her sincere wish to witness material and spiritual advancement of the Chinese nation. And it is her desire to promote cultural and economic co-operation with foreign powers regarding China, while at the same time she will respect fully their rights and interests there. Accordingly, so soon as the Powers understand the true intentions of Japan and take suitable steps to make the Nanking Government reconsider their attitude and policy, then and only then a way will have been paved for their co-operation with Japan respecting the settlement of the present conflict.—United Press.

FULL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

Hyderabad State Women's Conference Demand

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 30.

"We should indeed discard useless obsolete customs not in keeping with modern times. We should however cherish carefully the jewel of nobility and spiritual beauties inherent in our own culture. Otherwise, all this education and enlightenment will be of no avail," observed Lady Hydari presiding over the eleventh session of the Hyderabad State Women's Conference held last evening.

Welcoming delegates to the Conference, Begum Waliudoula said, women of Hyderabad were fortunate in that two Princesses were not only attending the Conference but actually participating in their deliberations.

Various resolutions were passed. The Conference offering thanks to the Nizam for according his assent to the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, requesting the authorities to effect legislation for preventing child marriages and congratulating Mr. Ranga Reddy and other members of the Legislative Council for submission of Bills for provision of Hindu Law of inheritance.

The Conference demanded full rights of citizenship, the resolution being moved by Princess Milufer, who observed, in British India women have secured rights franchise and representation and some new provincial Governments have even taken a few of them in the higher counsels of office.

Speaking about local industries, the Princess of Berar said Indian women are anxious to offer convincing tokens of their readiness and capacity to make their contribution towards the national life.

RETRENCHMENT IN INDIAN ARMY

Defence Department's Communique

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The Government of India, Defence Department, (Army branch) have issued the following communique:—

Reports have appeared in certain sections of the vernacular press to the effect that about 2,000 Dogra Rajputs are shortly to be discharged from the Indian Army due to retrenchment. This is an exaggeration. The actual number of Dogra Rajputs rendered surplus to the establishment of the Indian army, consequent on the reorganisation of certain units, is only 620. Out of these over 130 have already been transferred to other units of the Indian Army and a further 50 are expected to be so transferred in the near future. The remainder will be discharged and will receive mustering out pensions and gratuities. —A. P

TATAS' DELHI-BOMBAY SERVICE

Will Be Inaugurated On Nov. 8

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, October 30.

An important link in India's Air communications system will be forged on Monday November 8 when Sir Thomas Stewart will inaugurate Tata's Delhi-Bombay Service.

Apart from providing direct daily service between India's capital and one of her seaports, it will connect Delhi with a bi-weekly service presently running between Karachi and Colombo thereby linking up North India and Ceylon. It will ultimately connect Delhi with the Imperial Airways Seaplane service at Gwalior.

The inaugural ceremony at the Willingdon Aerodrome, Delhi will be performed by Sir Thomas Stewart who is expected to make a brief speech. The first 'plane in service will leave Delhi at 6-30 a. m. while simultaneously another 'plane will leave Juhu in the opposite direction. Both machines reach their respective destinations at 1-30 p. m.

This schedule will be adhered to every day.

It will be a passenger service in the beginning but the question of carriage of mails is under consideration and decision is expected to be announced shortly.

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TO WOMEN

OKASA gives back to women their physical charm and beauty, that surge of life and buoyancy which is their chief characteristic. By its use early symptoms of old-age such as wrinkles, grey hair are removed and other female complaints are banished.

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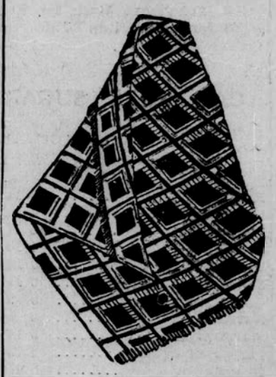

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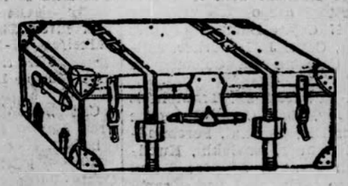

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A special formula—a secret formula—cleans, whitens, brightens—makes teeth gleam and shine. Try a tube. Good for the gums too!
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS
Bombay, October 30.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Nawab of 3424 reg. tons, Capt. W N Dyett, arrived from Calcutta via Malabar Coast Ports, Pondicherry and Marmagoa with coal and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Trautenfels of 3924 reg. tons, capt. F Grilse, arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg. tons, Capt. J L Durkee, arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Koweit, Bushire, Bahrein, Muscat, Ormara, Karachi, Mangrol and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg. tons, Capt. J Rowe, arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bahrein and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg. tons, Capt. S K Baird, arrived from Durban via L Marques, Mozambique, Daresalaam Zanzibar, Mombassa and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalaveera of 3089 reg. tons, Capt. J V Griffiths, arrived from Calcutta via Colombo, Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalaveera of 3089 reg. tons, Capt. J V Griffiths, arrived from Calcutta via Colombo, Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Volpi of 3062 reg. tons, Capt. S. DeBai, arrived from Yokohama via Shanarrived from Yokohama via Shimezu, Dairen, Hongkong, Makassar, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Balawan and Colombo with general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Toyama Maru of 4388 reg. tons, Capt. Y Matsuta, arrived from Karachi via Bedi Bunder with cotton and scrap iron and general cargo.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, October 30.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Vita of 1955 reg. tons, Capt. F Harrison, sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, Port Okha and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.

Standard Vacuum Oil Coy.'s s.s. Lacklan of 5223 reg. tons, Capt. A R Heath, sailed for Karachi in ballast.

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Tango Maru of 4238 reg. tons, Capt. S Otobe, sailed for Karachi in ballast.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 reg. tons, Capt. E A J W Carter, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and general cargo.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Taijin Maru of 3642 reg. tons, Capt. G Sorimochi, sailed for Karachi with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Andalusia of 2807 reg. tons, Capt. G Valenlino, sailed for Genoa and Marseilles via Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Jeypore of 3209 reg. tons, Capt. R B Beck, sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China, Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Italy Maru of 4258 reg. tons, Capt. O Kusano, sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s Bamora of 1870 reg. tons, Capt. J L Durkee, sailed for Calcutta via Colombo in ballast.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Trantenfels of 3924 reg. tons, Capt. F Gricse sailed for Div, Verawal, Porebunder, Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi, Kundla, Cutch Mandvi, Beypore and Marmagao with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalaveera of 3089 reg. tons, Capt. J V Griffith, sailed for Karachi in ballast.

LOADING
Bombay, October 30.

The following vessels booked for loading on 30-10-37:—

S.S. Durenda (M M and Co.) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi, Aden, New York and London.

S.S. Hoegh Merchant (Vol. Bros.) for Java Ports, American Ports via Colombo and Penang.

S.S. British Architect (Ang. I Oil Co.) for Abadan.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, October 30.

2 Warfield, 3805, Kingdom, 1-11, M. M.
3 City of Benares, 6720 Karachi 5-11-37 K. Nixon.
4 Italy Maru 4258 Karachi 31-10 O. S. K.
5 Durenda, 4450, Karachi, 1-11, M M and Co.
6 Jeypore 3209 Japan 31-10 M.M.
8 Manela 5041 London 2-11-37 M. M.
11 Andalusia 2807 Suez 30-10 L. Triestino.
12 Kidderpore 3263 N F. N F M M.
14 Falkenfels 3852 Antwerp 1-11 L. Edwards.
15 Gurdenia, 2416, Hull, 2-11, Graham's Trading.

Victoria Dock

3 Baroda, 1888, P.-Gulf, 3-11, M M and Co.
5 Cambay Star, 320, Malabar Coast, 30-10, S Hassum and Co
6 Santagata 2742 Port Said 1-11-37, L. Dreyfus.
9 Jalaveera, 3089, Karachi, 1-11, Scindia S N Co., Ltd.
(10-11) Chyebassa, 4022, Calcutta, 3-11, M M and Co.
(12-13) Nawab, 3429, Rangoon, 31-10, T Morrison and Co.

Prince's Dock

A Janaki, 530, Malabar Coast, 4-11, Malabar Steamship, Ltd.
F. Alavi, 2161, Jeddah, 2-11-37, T. Morrison.
(N O) Sophie Marie, 677, Karachi, 30-10, Merchant S N Co.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathaird 18-11-37 P. & O.
Narkunda 4-11-37 P and O
Ranpura 11-11-37 P and O
Strathnaver 7-11-37 P. & O. S. N.
Rajputana 28-10-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL
Tuscania 3-11-37 Anchor Line.
Clan Skene 2-11-37 James Finlay.

FROM SYDNEY
Mongolia, 6-11-37 P and O. S. N.

FROM GENOA
Victoria 30-11-37 L. Triestino.

FROM OSLO
Simla 27-10-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Tango Maru 30-10-37 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 23-11-37 O. S. Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-11-37, O. S. Kaisha.
Mikage Maru No. 18 18-11-37 N. Y. K.
Toyooka Maru 15-11-37 N. Y. K.

FROM HAMBURG
Ukenfels, 18-11, L. Edwards.
Lindenfels 4-11-37 L. Edward.

FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes, 30-10-37, F. F. Campbell.
New Orleans 8-11-37, L Edwards.

FROM BASRA.
Vasna 30-10-37 M M.

FROM DURBAN.
Takliwa 27-11-37 M M.
Karanja, 13-11-37, M. M.

FROM CALCUTTA
Jalaveera, 30-10-37, Sc. S. N.

FROM KARACHI.
Toyama Maru 4-11-37 N. Y. K.
Ellora 31-10-37 M. M.
Vita, 4-11-37, M. M.

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathnaver 13-11-37 P. & O.
Maloja 20-11-37 P. & O.
Manela 2-11-37 P and O S N
Mongolia 6-11-37 P and O S N
Bangalore 23-11-37 M. M.

FOR SYDNEY
Starthaird 18-11-37 P and O
Narkunda 4-11-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Simla, 10-11-37, Killick Nixon.
City of Benares 19-11-37, Killick Nixon.
Tuscania 10-11-37 Anchor Line.

FOR HAMBURG
Wartenfels 28-10-37 L. Edwards
Falkelfels 31-10-37 L. Edwards.

FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Monroe 12-11-37 F F Campbell
Pres. F. Adams, 26-11-37, F. F. Campbell.
Pres. Hayes. 1-11-37, F. F. Campbell.

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde, 16-11-37, L. Triestino.

FOR GENOA.
Victoria 3-11-37, L Triestino.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
Conte Biancamano 1-11-37. L Triestino.
Borneo Maru 25-10-37 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru, 4-11-37, N. Y. Kaisha
Taijin Maru 8-11-37, O S Kaisha.
Ranpura. 11-11-37, P. and O.
Tango Maru 13-11-37 N. Y. K.
Mikage Maru No. 18 22-11-37 N. Y. K.
Celebes Maru 23-11-37 O. S. K.

FOR KARACHI.
Vita 6-11-37 M. M.
Ellora 7-11-37 M. M.

FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 2-11-37, T. Morrison.

FOR BASRA.
Vasna 4-11-37 M M.
Baroda. 3-11-37, M. M.
Barpeta, 10-11-37, M M
Varsova 11-10-37 M. M.

FOR DURBAN.
Karanja, 24-11-37, M. M.
Tairea, 10-11-37, M. M.

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S.	Kidderpore	28-10-37
„	Tango Maru	29-10-37
„	Rajputana (boats)	29-10-37
„	Baroda	29-10-37
„	Nocjhan (boats)	29-10-37

IMPORTS
Bombay, October 30.

S.S. Barala, agents M M and Co., from Khoramshahr:—400 bags poppy seeds.

From Koweit:—30 bags gum; 2756 bags barley; 409 bags dry dates; 8 bundles specie.

From Bushire:—423 bags almonds; 60 bags roots; 88 bags poppy seeds; 402 bags raisin.

From Baprein:—644 bags dry dates; 3 tins specie.

From B'Abbas:—196 bags raisin; 196 bags poppy seeds; 266 bags zira; 90 bags almonds.

From Muscat:—4966 bags dry and wet dates; 87 crts. pomagranates; 84 bags sardines; 5 bundles specie.

From Karachi:—33 cases provision (fish); 4 cases specie.

S.S. Jambodia, agents M M and Co., from Calcutta:—114 cases medicine; 1167 bundles gunny bags; 3463 bags rice; 10938 bags tea; 1000 bags sugar; 185 drums coal tar; 114 drums mowra oil; 60 cases colour; 37 cases glycerine; 152 cases cigarettes; 130 bundles cinamon; 2264 pcs. c. i. pipes and fittings; 300 bags cassia; 507 coils yellow rope; 160 coils m. rope.

From Madras:—61 cases leather washers.

EXPORTS
Bombay, October 30.

S.S. Viceroy of India for Beyrouth:—12 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil.

For Jaffa:—10 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil.

S.S. Warfield for Antwerp.—100 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhai; 190 bales cotton raw B Carsondas and Co.; 71 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—560 bags groundnut oil cakes K Prosad and Co.; 1283 bags myrabollam P Mathradas and Co.

For Ghent:—250 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

S.S. Manela for London:—42 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 10 bags groundnut oil cakes K Prasad and Co.; 1358 bags groundnut oil cakes Rall Bros.

S.S. City of Benares for Liverpool:—15 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co.; 150 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 100 bales cotton thread waste B Karsondas and Co.; 500 bags groundnut oil cakes K Prasad and Co.

S.S. Falkenfels for Copenhegan:—44 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal and Co.

For New York:—333 bags gum karaya B Jaffar and Co.

S.S. Falkenfels for Hamburg.—430 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

For Stockholm:—28 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co.

For Istambul:—70 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Izmir:—60 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Port Said:—50 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil.

S.S. President Hayes for New York:—19 bundles animal skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Alexandretta:—25 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—25 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Andalusia for Marseilles:—186 bags mustard seeds V Khimji.

S.S. Yokohama Maru for Kobe:—505 tons scrap iron Falz and Co.

CAWNPORE SUGAR

Cawnpore, Oct. 29.

	No. 1. Rs. a. p.
Ryam	6 12 6
Champaran	6 12 9
Samastipur	6 11 6
Japaha	6 10 0
Lonat Siding	6 14 0
Motihari	6 11 0
Chanpatiya	6 9 0
Narkatiya	6 8 6
Marhowrah	6 14 0
Fertabpur	6 12 0
New Savan	6 11 0
Gaureepur	6 10 0
Sarayan	6 12 0
Ghughly	6 9 0
Pharenda	6 8 0
Walterganj	6 10 6
Munderwa	6 10 0
Basti	6 11 0
Ram Khetan	6 9 0
Luxmiganj	6 9 0
Padrauna	6 8 6
Pipraich	6 6 6
Diamond	6 8 0
Siswa Bazar	6 7 6
Nawabganj	6 11 6
Pursa	6 5 6
Sidholia	6 10 0
Bhatni	6 4 0
Bhavnan	6 10 6
Jarwal Road	6 11 6
Balrampur	6 12 0
Khadda	6 8 0
Khadda Local	6 7 0
Reega	10 0 0
Barhani	6 7 9
Biswan	6 12 0
Sakhari	6 14 0
Semapur	7 0 0
Harinagar	6 11 0
Motipore	6 13 0
Khatkuiyan	6 7 0
Captainganj	6 9 6
Sagauli	6 14 0
Baitalpur	6 10 0
Jhusi	6 15 0
Chitauni	6 9 0
Harkua	6 11 0
Harkua A	6 10 0
Seohara	7 2 0
Simbhaoli	7 3 6
Rampur	7 2 6
Pilibhit	6 14 0
Bareilly	6 15 0
Maholi	6 14 0
Rosa	6 14 0
Gola	6 13 9
Hargaon	6 13 0
Baheri	7 0 0
Naoly	7 3 0

INDIAN CLOTH IN CEYLON

Demand For Printed Goods

M. H. Kantawala, Esq., Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India writes:—

Apropos the recent decision in Ceylon to ease the Quotas on Japanese cloth, it is pertinent to take stock of the present situation regarding the importation of Indian cloth into that Island. Quotas were imposed on Japanese piecegoods entering Ceylon on July 31, 1934 with retrospective effect as from 7th May 1934 and were based on the average of importations during 1927 to 1931 which amounted to 11.683,000 yards. During that period importations from India reached 14,512,000 yards and from the United Kingdom 23,582,000 yards.

JAPANESE IMPORTS.

Japan had however continued to swamp the Ceylon market either by cutting down prices or by manufacturing cheaper cloth or by shortening widths. And in the first four months of 1934 she had sent out as many as 23 million yards compared to only 10 million yards in the corresponding months of 1933. The effect of this phenomenal push by Japan was a gradual but pronounced elimination of both India and the United Kingdom from the Ceylon Markets.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The yardage supplied by India came down in 1933 to only nine million yards from 14-1/2 and that by the United Kingdom to 9-1/2 million yards from 23-1/2. (the latter being the figures for the basic period 1927-31). In the prewar years e.g. in 1913 the Ceylon market was shared only between the United Kingdom and India—the former supplying 73.6 per cent. and the latter 18-2 per cent. as against Japan's 0.1 per cent. In 1933 however the percentages had come down to 15.8 and 14.8 for the United Kingdom and India and Japan's share had risen to 68.5 per cent.

The imposition of quotas enabled both India and Lancashire to recapture their lost markets. India's percentage rose from 14.8 to 34.9 in 1935 and to 35.3 in 1936. Of the four categories of cotton piecegoods viz., Bleached, Dyed, Grey and Printed, India has benefited the most with regard to her dyed cloth and has made substantial headway with regard to bleached and greys. She has yet a large field before her for her printed piece-goods—if she can only produce the stuff that is suitable for the Ceylon markets and if she can only reduce the average price from 22 cents (100 cents in a rupee) per yard to a more economic level. The table attached is instructive.

PRINTED GOODS.

This table shows what immense strides India has made in all classes save printed piecegoods and how Japan's virtual monopoly of dyed and bleached goods has been shattered by the competing imports from India and Lancashire. The year 1932 had seen the low water mark for bleached cloth from India: for a bare 21,000 yards in that year she is now exporting about two and a half million yards. But dyed goods are India's speciality. Out of Ceylon's total consumption of thirty million yards India now supplies nearly two thirds valued at Rs. 4,400,000.

The recent relaxation of quotas will hardly affect the Indian produce. It is said that the Ceylon market will be 'open' hereafter for Greys but Ceylon's consumption of Greys has after the quota years never exceeded three million yards and represents only six or seven per cent. of her total takings of cotton piece goods. India even in the basic quinquenium had only supplied 3.7 per cent. of the total intake of Greys by Ceylon and, if her foothold has been well established in this line, she has very little to fear. An increase of Japanese quota in the other classes by fifty per cent. hardly affects the issue. Japan for instance has already a quota of 2,472,000 yards for dved piecegoods. In the year 1936 she has supplied but 2.058.000 yards.

COMPARATIVE PRICES

On the question of value India has continued to reap a profitable havest. As against only two million rupees of 1933 she has been paid 4-1/4 millions in 1935 and 5 millions in 1936 by Ceylon for the cloth supplied to her. Happily India has continued to keep her market low except in the case of printed goods. Thus the average valuation in customs declaration of her yard of bleached material has falled from 36 cents in 1931 to 15 cents in 1935 and 14 in 1936 and similarly her dyed cloth has fallen from 27 cents to 22. It is perhaps this factor that accounts for her ability to make such rapid progress in the Ceylon cloth market and if she continues to compete in this fashion with the cheap made Japanese cloth, she need have no tremors on the score of Japanese competition. The lowest that Japan reached for instance with her Greys in which there will be no quota in future was 13 cents per yard in 1932 and 11 cents in 1933 and India has already reached the low mark of 14-1/2 cents, 1933 was a year of dumping by Japan of cheap and shoddily made articles—an experiment which can never be repeated. In the meanwhile Ceylon consumers have begun to appreciate the better lasting qualities of Indian Greys and would not grudge paying one or two cents more per yard for a better-finished product. Further the present Sino-Japanese war is bound to nullify to a large extent the adverse effects if any of this change of policy.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION

The population of Ceylon to-day is 5,678,000 Applying the criterion of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, namely that in India the consumption of cloth can be reckoned at about 13 yards per person per annum (even though the consumption in Ceylon with her westernisation ought to be sligtly higher) Ceylon with her single spinning and weaving mill and with a domestic production of less than nine million yards must continue to consume annually more than sixty million yards of which India in spite of her proximity hardly supplies one third. The Indian producers have either not studied the Ceylon market properly or have not the necessary machinery to produce the type of cloth consumed in Ceylon

(Figures given below are in units of 1,000 yards.)

	1913	1927-31	1936
BLEACHED.			
United Kingdom	15.019	11,326	13,179
India	306	268	2,494
Japan	6	2,277	2,082
Other Countries	52	942	410
Total	15,383	14,813	18,165
DYED.			
United Kingdom	11,628	3,087	8,221
India	8,968	14,075	19,694
Japan	46	2,472	2,058
Other Countries	3,430	4.081	275
Total	24,072	23,715	30,248
GREY.			
United Kingdom	4,206	2,437	819
India	216	118	1,213
Japan	—	314	262
Other Countries	830	335	270
Total	5,252	3,204	2,564
PRINTED.			
United Kingdom	8,450	6,733	9,314
India	239	61	7
Japan	1	6,619	5,945
Other Countries	35	369	115
	8,725	13,782	15,345
Grand Total	53,432	55,514	66,322

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Firm And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Oct 30

Jutes ruled steady with a limited turnover. In coals the undertone kept fully firm. Very good business resulted among the leading stocks at gradually advancing prices. Teas were very steady. In miscellaneous Indian Irons recorded further advances on good buying support, while Burmas kept fully firm. Others were steady. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 98/10, five per cent loan 1945/55 120/8 small lot, four per cent loan 1960/70 114/1.

Banks: Reserve Bank 124/8.

Cottons: Elgin Mills ord 124; Bengal Nagpur 15/8.

Coals: Aldih 4/14; Bengal 390; Bhalgora 6/1.; Bokaro and Ramgur 21/1, Central Kurkend 13 small lot, Equitable 44, New Jeerbhoom 25, South Karanpura 8/2, Standard 36/10, West Jamuria 34.

Jutes: Barnagore 135 small lot, Howrah 52/4, Kamarhatty 510, Hooghly pref 18/12, Kanknarra 401

Miscellaheous: Burma Corporation 10/8, Consolidated Tin 7/9, Indian Copper 3/1, Rhodesian Copper 2/10, Dalmia Cement defd 3/8, Bengal Telephone ord 21, Hukumchand Steel 12/12, Indian Iron and Steel 49/2, Steel Corporation pref 85/8 small lot, B I Corporation ord 4/3, Murree Brewery 15/8, U P Electric 208 small lot, Indian Malleable Casting ord 7/12, National Iron and Steel 7/11, Dunlop Rubber first pref 124, do second pref 102/8, Titaghur paper 23/12 cum right, Boreli Rubber 1.62-1/2 cts, Kundong Rubber 1.97-1/2 cts, Carew and Co. 15/6, Sriganga Sugar 10/8.

Tea: Gungaram 403 small lot, Kodala 20/4, Namburnadi 8/8, Sapoi 10/14.—A.P.

Abstract Statement Of Sugar Production And Stocks

On the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, reports the following figures for Sugar Production and Stocks in respect of Central Sugar Factories in India for the fortnight ending 30th September 1937:—

1. Opening Stock (at factories) ..	49,83,064
2. Production of Sugar (for the fortnight) ..	—20
3. Despatches of Sugar (for the fortnight)	6,03,322
4. Closing Stock (at factories) ..	43,79,722

The detailed statements are being published in the Indian Trade Journal.

Note:—These figures relate to 64 Central Sugar Factories, representing 54 per cent. of the total cane crushing capacity.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-10-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.027 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.2 degrees 1.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.4 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) trace

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-10-37

At 8-7 a.m local time (8.45 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1240 miles away, with its epicentral region in the Hindukush mountains was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 13h. 1 mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday the

Imports And Exports At Bombay Port

FIGURES FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER

	1936-37 Import tons	1936-37 Export tons	1936-37 Total tons	1937-38 Import tons	1937-38 Export tons	1937-38 Total tons
Quarter ended September						
Docks	395,726	415,919	811,645	416,817	468,224	885,041
—do—(overside and transhipment)	57,034	51,664	108,698	55,142	49,566	104,708
Bunders	181,518	17,998	199,516	145,535	49,093	194,628
Total	634,278	485,581	1,119,859	617,494	566,883	1,184,377
Total from 1st April to 30th Sept.	1,408,852	1,152,476	2,561,328	1,453,527	1,182,094	2,635,621

VESSELS OTHER THAN FERRY STEAMERS, HIRED TRANSPORTS, GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND COUNTRY CRAFT, WHICH ENTERED THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

	1936-37 Number	1936-37 Net register tonnage	1937-38 Number	1937-38 Net register tonnage
Quarter ended September				
Vessels engaged in foreign trade	196	897,927	203	926,666
Vessels engaged in coasting trade	353	510,810	303	420,622
Total from 1st April to 30th Sept.	1,431	2,937,372	1,348	2,882,776

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 29.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1936-37	Corresponding Week 1936
Total in Sight (including linters)	6,752	652	6,211	745 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	1,856	273	2,210	304 „
Export from U. S. Ports	1,590	237	1,548	161 „
Of which to Japan	77	15	418	41 „
Of which to China	11	—	4	2 „
Of which to Great Britain	449	70	340	33 „
Of which to Germany	301	46	228	20 „
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,221	—	2,703 „
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	2,128	—	2,266 „
World's Visible Supply	—	8,225	—	8,023 „
Of which American Cotton	—	6,676	—	6,215 „
Forwarded to the world's mills (excluding linters)	2,957	403	3,248	442 „
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,891	339	3,295	401 „

N.B. All figures are in thousand.

STUDENTS' STRIKE THREATENED

Trouble In Allahabad 'Varsity: Sequel To Flag Question

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

A meeting of the Allahabad University Union held last evening for the Edge Memorial debate was adjourned on account of the flag controversy.

The house passed an adjournment motion recording its deep sense of disapproval of "highly ambiguous and unsympathetic attitude of the Executive Council of the University" in connection with the Union's resolution to hoist the National Flag over two University buildings, and urged adjournment of the meeting as a "mark of protest and the sign of determination of members of the Union to stand by the resolution.

Serious trouble is apprehended as owing to the students' determination to hoist the flag. A strike may result.

UNIFICATION SCHEME FOR KARNATAK

Deputation Waits On Congress President

HUBLI, Oct. 29.

A message from Calcutta received here says that Messrs. Datar and Hukerikar interviewed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to-day regarding the proposal for unification of Karnataka as a separate province. Messrs Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. Jalgi, Mr. Subramaniam, Mrs. Kamaladevi, Mr. Mallaya and Dr. Ramarao were also present.

It is understood that Pandit Nehru had received numerous telegrams favouring the unification proposal. The Pandit is reported to have stated that personally he had no objection to the scheme. He, however, did not think that a special Working Committee resolution was necessary.

The subject is expected to come up to-morrow before the A.I.C.C. —A.P.

The "United Press" understands that His Excellency the Governor of Sind, Sir Lancelot Graham, is proceeding on leave to England in April, 1938 after the conclusion of the Sind Assembly session, which commences about the middle of February, 1938.

It is reported that three Harijans were drowned in Thungabadra River when they attempted to swim to the opposite bank.

Release Politicals Unconditionally

Prisoners' Relief Committee Passes Six Resolutions

CALCUTTA, October 30.

The Political Prisoners' Relief Committee met this morning at the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and decided to bring about a monthly bulletin from Calcutta to give full information about the political prisoners and their condition.

It is understood it was further decided that the provincial branches of the Relief Committee should elect representatives to the All-India Committee, who would form the executive.

Those attended to-day's meeting included Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Soumyendranath Tagore, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Lala Shamlal, Mr. Sibnath Banerjee and Mr. Deben Sen.

The Conference adopted resolutions suggesting a countrywide, intensive agitation to secure: the unconditional release of all political prisoners, detenus, Regulation III prisoners and persons convicted of offences having political objective or connection with labour, peasant and national movements; the abolition of the Andamans as Penal Settlement; withdrawal of the ban of Congress, Labour, Peasant, Youth, Student and other popular organizations declared unlawful; the refund of confiscated properties and securities from the newspapers; the repeal of all repressive laws restricting the liberties of the people and the Press; and withdrawal of the ban on exiles.—United Press.

BANGALORE AGAIN

Ban On Public Meetings

BANGALORE, Oct. 29.

The District Magistrate issued an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. this evening prohibiting public meetings for a period of one month from to-day being held near the Town Hall, Nishat Bagh, Curzon Park, Doddara Tank Bund and in places around the Palace or ground that such meetings are causing annoyance and disturbance to the public who come to hear radio music and are likely to cause disturbance to public tranquillity or lead to riot.

The order was passed very late in the evening and was pasted on the Town Hall.—United Press.

Cotton Markets Inactive And Uninteresting

SOUTHERN SELLING ORDERS

Moderate Commission Houses Buying

Bombay, Oct. 30.

On Friday the New York cotton market was inactive and uninteresting with little incentive to trade.

The market opened barely steady and was narrow with underlying conditions unchanged. Prices declined on overnight hedging and Southern selling orders which met poor demand.

The market later rallied on local and moderate Commission houses buying prompted largely by the strength of the Stock market.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York market opened at a decline of 3 points with December 8.10 and a rise of 6 was reached at 8.1/6 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined 8 points from the highest level and the market finally closed at a decline of one point to unchanged Spot cotton prices declined one point at 8.92c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of one to two points. Spot cotton prices gained 2 points at 8.12c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with January 4.69. There was local covering of nears and Bombay buying of new crops Contracts were scarce. Later on there was trade calling with light hedging. The market closed at a rise of 3 points to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 4.83d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was very steady. Giza futures closed 27 to 11 points up and Uppers gained 3 to 6 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Under improved buying the Alexandria market ruled firm. Sakels futures closed 34 to 20 points up and Ashmoniu futures advanced 14 to 8 points.

SUPPLY TO COTTON.

Messrs. E. S. Schwaback and Co. State:—

With other commodities recording fairly heavy declines during the past fortnight, Cotton has shown outstanding strength and quite a substantial rise has beeen witnessed. This market in the earlier part of the period under review had been declining steadily and the publication of the Bureau report caused a further avalanche of selling. The figure issued by the Government indicated a probable production of 17,573,000 bales, being a yield of 249.3 pounds per acre, which is the highest on record and compares with 197.6 lbs. in 1936 and a ten year average of 169.9. The report came as a great surprise to the market as nobody anticipated an addition of 1-1/2 million bales in September despite the excellent weather conditions. Should this estimate prove correct and with a crop of outside growths totalling 20,000,000 bales, the world production with a carryover of approximately 13,000,000 bales would give a total of 50,350,000 bales compared with last season's maximum supply of 43,774,000 bales. World consumption last season was roughly 31,000,000.

DRASTIC CONTROL.

On the basis of this report the total supply of American cotton this season is 23,585,000 bales as compared with 19,337,000 bales last season. Garside estimates world consumption of American cotton last season at 13,102,000 bales. The lower levels touched after the issuance of the report attracted fresh speculative buying and active short covering. The advance was maintained on the possibility that the U. S. Government will revise its loan facilities so as to include all grades of American cotton and will put foaward a drastic plan for the 1938 crop. The President in his speech last week announced that he had summoned a special session of Congress on November 15th to put through important legislation and he emphasized the importance of preventing such low prices as 4-1/2 cents cotton and 30 cents wheat from ever recurring again. Under the circumstances, believing that present prices have discounted the known berish factors, a lessening of hedge pressure and the possibility of drastic Government control, we continue to favour a policy of accumulation of distant positions on any setbacks taking advantage of the discounts now ruling

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December highest 8.16+.03 (11 a.m.) lowest 8.08—.05 (1-45 p.m.)

Liverpool January highest 4.70+.02 lowest 4.67—.01.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.—

Liverpool. Speculators are holding aloof. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on "call" offsets hedge selling.

Liverpool. Narrow trading market. Fair Southern hedging offset by quiet trade calling and some investment buying in distants. Washington cable expresses doubt if Farm Legislation will be possible in November Session of Congress owing to wide divergence in Southern opinions. Market has apparently fallen in rut from which it will not be easily dislodged. Statistics of world rayon production show impressive increases in Germany, Italy, Japan and United States.

Liverpool. Looks spot houses and locals caught short in near positions. Expect trading market within narrow range. Market will advance if Bureau shews no increase. Bullish for long view.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received following telegram from New York —Slightly more hedge selling. Basis shows signs of weakening in Southwest."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

NEWYORK:—

1. With a good top crop may reach 1,80,00,000 suggest waiting for a decline before buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

December	8.04
January	8.01
March	8.00
May	8.00
July	7.99
October	9.10
Middling Spot	8.24

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

December	8.09
January	8.05
March	8.05
Middling Spot	8.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	58,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30

November	4.58
December	4.63
January	4.63
February	4.64
March	4.66
April	4.67
May	4.68
June	4.69
July	4.70
August	4.71
September	4.73
October	4.75
November	4.77
Middling Spot	4.81

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

January	4.67
March	4.69

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30

F. G. F. Spot	8.47

INDIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.80
Fine Good (Good Staple)	3.95
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.10
OOMRA	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	3.95
Superfine, No. 1 Staple)	4.10
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	4.25
BENGAL.	
Good	3.36
Fully Good	3.46
Fine	3.61

LONDON SEEDS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, C.I.F. ton. 13-10-0 Oct. sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton. £15-5-0 Oct/Nov. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F. ton £15-7-6 Oct/Nov. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton. £14-5-0 Oct./Nov. sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. ton. £14-7-6 Oct/Nov. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, 40/9 Jan/Feb. sellers.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, 45/6 October sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 44/6 Oct./Nov. sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, per cwt. 28/1-1/2 Nov. sellers.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, per cwt. 28/ Jan./Apl. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, per lb., 7-11/16 sellers.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Oct. 28.

	This week
Total Bullion	£328,000,000
Public Deposits	£ 32,200,000
Other Deposits (a)	£124,300,000
Government Securities	£100,200,000
Other Securities (b)	£ 29,000,000
Notes and Coin	£ 44,900,000
Notes in circulation	£483,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	28.68 p.c.
(a) Other Deposits include Bankers	£ 89,300,000
(b) Other Securities include discounts and advances	£ 6,500,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Oct. 30

T. T. London on.—	
New York	4.96.40
Paris	147.12
Berlin	12.35
Madrid	79.00
Amsterdam	8.98 7/8
Brussels	29.35-1/2
Milan	94.35
Berne	21.47-3/4
Prague	141.75

NEW YORK COFFEE

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, October 30

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 160 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 159/8 on selling by professional operators on the news that the Farm liquidation will be delayed in the United States. The undertone of the market was good.

The local market was closed between 2-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. Liverpool opened at a decline of 3 points and the market ruled quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	158	4	0
Oomra D/J	139	0	0
Oomra March	140	4	0
Bengal D/J	127	0	0
Bengal March	127	8	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct 30

Bengal F to	121/23
C P 1	145/47
C P 2	136/39
Arvi	136/39
Berar	131/34
Khandesh	126/29
Jalna Sailu	126/29
Burwah Sanavad	126/29
Mathia	101/06
Broach Fine	148/50
Jagadia Ankleshwar	182/84
Surat	187/90
Navsari	197/201
Kampala	315/18

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct 30

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

		Since 1st Sept
In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		613
Barsi and Nagar		727
Berar		6
Central Provinces		48
Total Oomras		1,394
Dholera	50	1,032
N W Provinces		455
Sind Punjab	908	22,195
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	203	3,958
Westerns Northerns	5	617
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American		158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	8	56,220
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		138
Total	1,174	88,394

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 28 Oct

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	643	31,273
Japan and China	550	43,897
Coast Ports		14,953
Up-country by Rail		52,507
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,909
Total	1,193	148,539

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 29-10-37	3891000	3295000
Receipts yesterday 29-10-37	87000	69000
Exports to date 29-10-37	1590000	1548000
Stock at Ports 29-10-37	3221000	2703000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-10-37	2128000	2266000
Stock at Liverpool 29-10-37	771000	777000
Visible Supply 29-10-37	6676000	6215000
Quantity in sight 29-10-37	6752000	6211000
Quantity out of sight 29-10-37	2957000	3248000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 28th October	1,700
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	87,220
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	71,126
Increase	16,094

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 158 January 160 March 165 May 171 at cross rate 4.96 7/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 161 Liverpool May 1938 4.73 Rs. 45 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 161 New York May 8.07 Rs. 19 3/4 at cross rate 4.96 7/16

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 29

Broach A/M 1938 opening 160 1/2 highest 161 1/4 lowest 160 1/2 closing 161 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 141 1/2 highest 142 1/4 lowest 141 1/2 closing 142 1/4

Oomra March opening 142 1/2 highest 143 1/2 lowest 142 1/2 closing 143 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 128 1/2 highest 128 1/2 lowest 127 3/4 closing 127 3/4

Bengal March opening 128 1/2 highest 129 lowest 128 1/4 closing 128 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-11-37) Rs. 6 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 18 1/4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct 30

Wheat	1,737 cwts.
Linseed	4,006 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	28 cwts.
Gingellyseed	249 cwts.
Poppyseed	175 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,377 cwts.
Castorseeds	451 cwts.
Rice	11,884 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,322 cwts.
Mowraseed	264 cwts.
Gram	1,081 cwts.
Joowar	601 cwts.
Barley	671 cwts.
Bajree	1,411 cwts.
Indian Sugar	3,011 cwts.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, October 30

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d to £7-0-6 1/2 London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 147.21. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.96 7/16. London silver prices were again unchanged at 19 15/16 Speculators bought and sold and business was small. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures improved 5 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with slight improvement in silver demand while gold was quiet.

GOLD

Ready	34	10	0
Kartak delivery	34	11	0
Kartak tejimandi	0	2	0
Magsar delivery	34	11	3
Magsar tejimandi	0	4	3

SILVER

Ready	50	15	0
Kartak delivery	51	0	0
Kartak tejimandi	0	8	0
Magsar delivery	51	1	6
Magsar tejimandi	1	0	0

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Market is steady.

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, Oct. 30

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7-0-4-1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct 29

November	44.65+05
December	44.75
March	44.45+05

LONDON METALS

London, October 29

Copper	£43 16 3
Lead	£18 8 9
Spelter	£17 7 6
Tin	£210 17 6

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Oct 30

Yesterday Liverpool wheat prices declined on the Argentine acreage estimate of 19,266,000 acres against their previous estimate of 17,586,000 acres. The linseed acreage is 73,36,000 acres against last month's figure of 62,98,000 acres, and prices declined. As anticipated the local market ruled easy on long liquidation.

Linseed May	8	1	0
Wheat January	5	6	9
Wheat May	5	3	3

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct 29

November	£12-17-6

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 29

December	dol 0.96
May	dol 0.95 1/4
July	dol 0.90 7/8

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct 29

October	103 1/8d.
December	103 3/8d.
March	98 5/8d.
May	97 5/8d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct 30

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 5 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 1 0
Shipment Jan March	5 2 6
Kesar	11 2 0
Saraya	11 1 0
Java Spot	F. 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, Oct 29

December	2.33 unchanged
March	2.34 unchanged
May	2.37 unchanged
July	2.40+1

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:

Name of Company	Latest prices. £	s.	d.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	78	10	0
Atlas Elec. & Genl. Trust Ord.	0	5	3
Bank of London & S. America	6	10	0
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Ord. Stock	112	10	0
Borneo Ltd. Ord.	0	6	6
Borneo Ltd. Pref.	1	1	0
Cables & Wiresless (Holding) Ord. Stock	67	5	0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2	5	0
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0	12	9
Crosse & Blackwell New Ord.	0	1	0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2	15	0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stock	31	0	0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stock	104	0	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6	15	0
J. Lyons & Co. 'A' Ord.	5	15	0
C. & E. Morton 7 per cent Preference	0	7	0
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0	3	9
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0	6	3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	94	0	0
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	6	2	3

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, October 30

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/5
3 per cent 1951/54	102/2
4 per cent 1941	103/14
4 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70	113/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119
5 per cent 1939/44	105/6
5 per cent 1940/43	108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan	103/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	112
5 per cent 1955	123
5 per cent 1945/55	120/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	103/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P I 1974	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109
5 per cent M Deb 1949	118/8
5 per cent 1954	131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	131/8

Note. 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was steady at Rs. 98/11

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, October 30

B. C. RATES I I U D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling I I U D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank buying 2 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK.—
Bank's selling T T 267 3/4
Bank's buying T T 265 5/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,102
Bank's buying T T 1,122

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 5/8

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 5/8

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.96.43 29th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 30th instant
Honkon London 1/3 1/16 30th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 30th instant
Java London 8.95 3/4 30th instant
London Paris 147.21 29th instant
London Belgium 29.38 29th instant
London Switzerland 21.49 1/4 29th instant
London Berlin 12.35 1/2 29th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 29th instant
London New York 4.96.62 29th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 29th instant
London Italy 94.35 29th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-0-7 28th instant
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 29th instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 28th instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 29th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 28th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 29th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 29th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 29th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 29th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 29

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/4
4 1/2 epr cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100 5/8
4 per cent Funding loans 1960/90	111 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	71/3

SCHEDULED BANKS

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 22nd October 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	130,14,19,000
(b) In Burma	5,83,84,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	104,20,10,000
(b) In Burma	4,98,08,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	6,13,79,000
(b) In Burma	5,36,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	17,000
(b) In Burma	20,71,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	92,06,000
(b) In Burma	1,83,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	31,19,000
(b) In Burma	1,54,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	25,22,14,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	101,83,70,000
(b) In Burma	4,46,18,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	4,37,06,000
(b) In Burma	19 28.000

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, October 30

December	225.80—150
January	224.30—130
February	223.50—150
April	222.50—210

Tata Steels Steady

COTTON MILL SHARES EASY ON REALISING

Narrow Trading Session

BOMBAY: October 30.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and now it will open on Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. for Diwalli Mahoorat business.

Following steadier Wall-Street advices, the market was very steady during the early part of the session with a fairly active buying, but later on there was realising in Steel shares. Cotton Mill shares were easy with increased selling pressure.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,095 and declined to Rs. 1,072, while Century shares after opening at Rs. 296 declined to Rs. 282. Central Indias declined to Rs. 312 and Simplex shares were quiet at Rs. 115-10.

Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 155 with a moderate enquiry. Hydro-Electric Section was quiet with a little business passing.

Tata Steels opened firm with Dfds. quoted at Rs. 1,602 and advanced to Rs. 1,620, when realising appeared and prices eased off to Rs. 1,595. Ordinary shares also after advancing to Rs. 355 declined to Rs. 352.

Bellapurs were placed at Rs. 192 and Bombay Steams closed at Rs. 232-8. Bombay-Burmas opened at Rs. 766 and declined to Rs. 753-2.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

	Rs.	As.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs 6)	411	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1072	8
100 CENTURY	282	8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	312	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	267	8
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	117	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	477	8
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-9-3	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	162	8
166 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	232	3
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1790	0
100 Indore	75	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	151	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	371	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	655	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1385	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	126	4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	327	8
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (10)	310	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	70	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2330	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	115	10
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	306	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1425	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	119	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	14
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1577	8
25-50 Union Conty (Rs. 7-8)	388	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	4
100 Reserved Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5	7
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	155	0
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	995	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	10
20 Mercantile	56	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	3
200 Oriental (125)	4,760	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	8	2
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	157	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1590	0
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13	8
50 BOMBAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	123	12
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	271	
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	210	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	159	6
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1477	8
RAILWAYS		
560 Ahmedabad Prantij	950	0
100 C. Province	97	8
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	95	8
100 Mandra Bhon	97	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99	8
500 Tapti Valley	762	3
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	10	9
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3	1
10 Ind an Iron and Steel (Rs. 1)	49	0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	72	8
30 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1595	
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	352	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	336	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	199	8
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 18-12)	876	4
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	232	8
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	753	12
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	252	8
8sh Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-4-6	
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	102	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	158	4
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	565	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	530	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	782	8
PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	92	4
15 Scindia	27	14
25 Tata Oil Mill	33	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,505	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74	4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	547	8
5 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	107	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159	6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power XD	1,532	8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	200	10
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c Bom. Telephone	52	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, October 30

Bombay Dyeing (1092/8)	1095 1081 1072
Century (292/8)	296 285 282
Central India (322/8)	325 320 317 312
Kohinoor (378/12)	380 375 371
New Great (335/10)	339 327
Simplex (120)	119 116 115
Swadeshi (315)	316 315 311 306
Associated Cement (156)	156 154/8 150
Tata Power (1475)	1480 1477
Tram Ord (127/8)	123/2
T Steel Defd (1585)	1602 1620 1612 1617 1607 1612 1592 1595
T Steel Ord (351)	352 355 354/8 353 352
Tata Steel 2nd pref (164/4)	164/4 164
Bellapur (194/6)	195 192
B Steam (233/12)	236 232/8
B Burma (763/12)	766 761 758 753

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amr Water Works Com	14
Amr Gas and Electric	26
Ame Power and Light Com	7
Ame Power and Light Pfd	
per cent A	41
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	28
Amr Super Power	1 1/4
Electric Power and Light	13
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	45
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	63
Northern S Power A	14
American Tel and Tel	155 1/2
Western Union Telg	33 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	14
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	41
Great North Pfd Railway	30 1/2
New York Central Railway	22
Union Pacific Railway	97
Allis Chalmers	48
Denmark 6 per cent 1942	106
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 per cent 19.	94
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	70
Westvaca Chlorine	16
Curtis Wright	4
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1939	86
Bethelehem Steel	55
Crucible Steel	34
Ludlum Steel	21
National Steel	69
Republic Steel	21
United S Steel	64
Youngstown Sheet	45
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
Chrysler Motors	75
General Motors	43 1/2
General Electric	43 1/4
Union Carbide	80
Consolidated Oil	11
Socony Oil	17
Amr Tob B.	75
Chase Bank	33 1/2
National City Bank	30 1/2
Sun Life of Canada BID	465
Firestone Rubber	25
Amr Tel and Tel Deb 3 1/4 per cent 1961	100
Argentine Republic 1971 4 1/2 4 1/2 per cent	100
Const. Mining and Smelting	58
Douglas Aircraft	35
Continental Motor	2
Skelly Oil	75

Westvaco Chlorine products 3rd quarter earnings 42 cents Skelly Oil Corp. 3rd quarter earnings dol 1.80. Chrysler Corp. 3rd quarter earnings / 2.98; 9 months dol 9.29; has declared a dividend of dol 3 per share; ex dividend on 12th Nov. Tide Water Oil 17 has declared a dividen of 25 cents extra dividend 10 cents. Carloadings down 42,900 units. Market improved on better sentiment. Turnover 3 million shares. Market likely to advance further if revision of profit Gain's Tax and surplus profits taxes goes through Congress. Brokers loans have dropped to 779 million dollars which is the lowest figure in 3 months

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, Oct. 30

Bank Bills 3 months market rate.	Unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate.	Unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate.	Unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate.	Unchanged
Interest day to day loan	Unchanged.
Interest 7 Day's market loan	Unchanged.

Alexandria Market

Alexandria, Oct 29

SAKELS—	
November	14.65+34
January	14.35+25
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.03+13
February	9.97+11
April	10.06+13
GIZA—	
November	12.52+24
January	12.42+21
7 p.c Sholapur	83 12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109 4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1937

ASAF ALI PLEADS IN VAIN WITH JINNAH

All Hopes Blown Up By Bolt From Lucknow

SORRY TALE OF UNITY CORRESPONDENCE

Congress Called On To Re-State Minorities Rights

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., (Central), in releasing the correspondence with Mr. Jinnah, Mahatma Gandhi and the gist of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's letter states:—

"During the past ten years repeated efforts have been made to reach a solution of the controversy which centres round Hindu-Muslim unity, and on each occasion something or other has happened to arrest the progress of these endeavours when the end was within sight. In the last instance after the suspension of the Jinnah-Rajendra talks in 1935, the anticipation of the acceptance of office by the Congress once again revived the activity of those who desired to see the ranks closed. The Congress, however, after the suspension of Jinnah-Rajendra talks decided to place before the masses, including the Muslims its detailed programme for the betterment of their economic condition, and in this the League discovered an astute move to outmanoeuvre those, who had so far claimed to speak in the name of their community without first obtaining their credentials from the masses in the usually democratic manner. Mr. Jinnah appeared to resent this and the controversy which followed his speech in Bengal marked a crescendo of acerbity. The whole affair seemed to be degenerating into an unseemly and most unwise squabble, and therefore I made an effort to intervene. I explained the situation to Mr. Jinnah in a letter dated 23rd May 1937 in the following words:—

SECRET OF CONGRESS SUCCESS

"The secret of the recent revulsion in favour of the Congress lies in just one simple fact. In 10 out of 11 provinces the substance of your 14 points has been conceded, and the percentage in services has been fixed, but it has not brought the desired relief to the educated unemployed, and those who are crushed under debts. I may hazard a guess that about 33 per cent. of rural indebtedness (roughly 300 crores) on an average rate of 9 per cent interest, covers the liabilities of the Muslim population of India In other words nearly 27 crores a year should be paid by Muslims to keep down interest only! More often than not, 75 per cent. of this interest is not paid regularly and the accumulated liability converts owners of land into landless tillers—mere peasants on sufferance. If statistics were collected, the process of expropriation which is in progress would be found to be appalling. In this respect the Muslims are exactly on the same footing with their Hindu neighbours and the educated unemployed both among Hindus and Muslims, are in the same boat. Quite naturally, therefore, they are turning to the first person, who promises them relief. They have grown sick of the futility of squabble. They want a "move on". Working, wrecking or temporising with the Constitution are mere slogans, which mean nothing to them, until one can show them how any one of these methods can give them some relief.

TURN OF TIDE

The success of the Congress in six provinces has brought home to them the realisation that the relief looked for cannot be guaranteed by exclusive minorities. These and similar factors have operated to herald the turn of the tide. Again, the slogan "Muslims Unite", even to work the Constitution and to fight both foreign and indigenous exploiters is, in my opinion, hardly calculated to yield the result expected. It may embitter some. If all Muslims of India cannot unite on the purely religious issues, and Sunnis, Ahl-i-Hadis, Shias, Qadyanis and numerous other sub-divisions must continue and break into riots, is there any real chance of a solidly united Muslim front against a political organisation which says: "We want to fight the causes of your poverty, unemployment, indebtedness, landlessness and so forth". It would be a weak cry "Muslims unite against the Congress", particularly when the Congress says: Preserve your culture, your language, your religion and even your social structure. We will not interfere with you It is your business and not ours. But if you want freedom, let us all work together to achieve the end we are both working, for." We have to mobilise our forces and move as one man under a unified command.

The problem is exactly the same as you are face to face with in regard to other Muslim organisations. Why must you insist on bringing all Muslims into the League? Why cannot Ahrars, Proja Party, Unionists, Jamiat, and so many other wholly or predominantly Muslim organisations turn round and say "Co-operation' yes, but we must control our groups separately". Even within the Congress, groups do not lose their individuality.

WORDS NEVER BREAK BONES

But how is the rapprochement to be brought about? Is working and wrecking the only bone of contention? You know it more than anybody that hard words never broke any bone. What about "Replacing the present Constitution." Is the Communal Award another bone of contention? The Congress is pledged to seek no alteration of it by invoking outside aid, when if it is done it must be by agreement among the contending parties. The culture, language, script and religion of minorities are already guaranteed. What else is there?

Will you for enlightening these who think as I do, help me with a clear satement of the points at issue, just to enable me to initiate a thorough discussion of the whole question with those who are in a position to come to a definite decision on the point? You know how much I admire and respect you, and even though you may not know how much personal affection I have for you. It pains me beyond words to see such great reserves of political experiences and ability as you unquestionably possess go unco-ordinated. Unless you have reasons for discounting every word of what we say, may not some of us, whom you know as not wholly devoid of reason and political experience, expect a calm consideration of our point of view, and a reasonable concession to our reasoned wishes?

What are the concrete points, you would, for instance except the Congress to concede to secure the general economic welfare of the Muslims? If you will be so kind as to let me know them in detail. I shall see what they reach those who can speak authoritatively. A controversy in the Press may be useful up to a point, but it hardly answers the purpose."

Letter To Mahatma

Simultaneously in another letter to Mahatmaji dated 24th May, 1937, before the resolution regarding the acceptance of Office was passed I said: "With regard to Mr. Jinnah and the League, I feel that we have to straighten things out, And it is for this purpose that I have privately asked him to tell me what it is that he wants the Congress to consider to and concede."

"I would not sacrifice an iota of any fundamental principle. But barring that I would hold no sacrifice too great to secure my country's freedom. If I can satisfy the vanity of some, or dissipate unreasonable fears or distrust by making the first move, I would do it Past experience of conferences may be disappointing, but if we look at the long and almost interminable series of international conferences, repeated failures notwithstanding, and the temporis-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3.)

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH

The Hindu Deen Daya Sangh started in 1924 with the object of rendering relief and bringing succour to the distressed, needy and poverty-stricken Hindus irrespective of caste, or sex appeals for funds to help the Foundling Home which is the only institution of its kind in Bombay.

A DAY OF TRIAL FOR A. I. C. C.

Jawaharlal's Compliment For Ministerial Debate

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, October 30.

It was indeed a day of trial for the A.-I.C.C. when it found itself confronted with an unprecedented and peculiar problem arising from what Pandit Jawaharlal called; "inherent contradictions of peculiar situation". The position of the A.-I.C.C. was indeed peculiar. On the one side was the high idealism of Socialist Left Wing hardly able to disguise its impatience. On the other side were the old veterans who seemed almost to be in the dock, but proved themselves in the end masters of the situation.

To-day's discussion, free, frank and dignified, redounded to the credit of all—credit especially to Pandit Jawaharlal for his able and tactful handling of a difficult situation.

Sjt. Masani opened the debate in a dignified and highly decorous manner, taking care at the outset to make clear that it was not intended as a motion of censure, but only to call attention to certain facts regarding the political prisoners still in jail, existence of repressive laws, certain recent prosecutions for sedition in Congress Provinces, and ask for complete implementing of the Congress election manifesto. His object, he said, was to warn themselves against the risk of identification with the present system of administration and imperialism. His main complaint was against the recent sedition cases in Madras. Subsequent speakers showed signs of dragging the debate from the high level of the principle involved to lurid descriptions of individual cases, when Pandit Jawaharlal promptly intervened with the exposition of the real issue. He told the House that as "sedition had been the creed of Congress for many years" he could not think of a Congress Ministry taking action for sedition as such but he asked the House to remember that at times it might be inevitable. "It was a case for judgment though judgment may err', said Pandit Jawaharlal. He, however, pleaded strongly even as regards State action for non-violent approach to win over the opponent, isolate him, and make the atmosphere difficult for the wrong doctrine. That was the advice which he indirectly gave to Congress Ministries.

THREE GREAT SPEECHES

Further to-day's debate was responsible for three great speeches. Spiritually elevated was Pandit Pant's style, impressive in its eloquence and disarming in its sincerity. "We are creatures of Congress. We have no right to be Ministers if we forfeit your confidence", he told the A.-I.C.C. He recognised the A.-I.C.C.'s right to scrutinise their work and welcoming criticism. He continued: "Punish us when we go wrong, but appropriately strengthen us for what we want to do. Make us your worthy agents. Our task is new. Tell us what to do and how to do it".

Dr. Pattabhi reminded the House that, rightly or wrongly, the Congress had decided to accept office, and sent these Ministers. The achievements of Congress Ministers showed there was no want of will. He was for laying down an exalted standard for Ministers, and leaving it to the Working Committee to remedy any inadequacy in the conduct of Ministers. Is this the place to wash our dirty linen? he asked the members.

Sjt. Gadgil came forward with the amendment—finally accepted by the House—that the resolution should be referred to the Working Committee for such investigation and action as was necessary.

"You Madrasis have no patience" was his gibe at Madras critics who had poured out their complaints against the Madras Ministry. After the motion had been put to the House and Sjt. Gadgil's amendment was carried, Pandit Jawaharlal complimented the A.-I.C.C. for its debate of a difficult question, and said it had helped both the House and the country by bringing out various points of view and enabling a proper understanding of the problem. He stressed the need for a suitable machinery to deal with such problems in future. He ended with a caution to the A.-I.C.C. "to remember that ultimately the responsibility for Government in the seven Provinces is yours."

Never Gave Undertaking To Desist From Addressing

Nariman's Rejoinder To Mysore Dewan's Statement

CALCUTTA, October 31.

"It is surprising that such a deliberately false and mischievous statement should appear in a responsible Communique issued by the Mysore Government", said Mr. K. F. Nariman, when the United Press" drew his attention to the Communique issued by the Mysore Government, dated October, 28.

The following is the statement he has issued in this connection:—

"I find in a Press Communique recently issued by the Mysore Government, a false statement to the effect that after service of the prohibitory order on me on 26th at Bangalore I gave an undertaking not to address public meetings that evening. I never gave any such undertaking to anybody.

"On the contrary, when the order was served, I distinctly gave the Police Officer to understand that if organizers of the meeting decided to hold a meeting in spite of the order, I would certainly go and address it in spite of the order and when I went to the meeting and addressed for about 20 minutes before I was arrested. Authorities seemed to be aware of the intended breach because they had made preparations before hand. It is surprising that such a deliberately false and mischievous statement should appear in a responsible Communique issued by the Mysore Government. As regards the other misleading statement, I will leave them to local leaders to contradict."—United Press.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

"Gandhiji is not very well," said Dr. B. C. Roy this morning, when questioned by the Associated Press regarding the Mahatma's health.

He added: "The heavy work of the past few days is telling on his health."

Dr. Roy did not think that Gandhiji would be able to leave Calcutta to-day.—A. P.

A. I. CONGRESS SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Preparations To Hold It At Lahore In February

LAHORE, October 28.

In connection with the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference, decided to be held at Lahore in February, 1938, an organising committee consisting of Mr. B. P. L. Bedi, Munshi Ahmed Din, Mr. Ramchandra, Mrs. Freda Bedi, Mr. Mangaldas and Mr. Jai Gopal and five others has been formed, to take up the arrangements in hand in order to make the Conference a complete success.

PUNJAB KISAN CONFERENCE

The first annual session of the Punjab Provincial Kisan Conference will also be held on the occasion, whereto Kisan delegates are being invited from all parts of the Punjab.—United Press

MAHATMA VISITS ALIPORE JAIL

Interviews Repatriated Prisoners

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Mahadev Desai and Dr Sunichandra Bose visited the repatriated Andamans prisoners in Alipore Central jail at 5 p.m. and returned to his residence at 7-15 p.m

It is understood there was no one else with him when the interview took place in the jail.

It is further understood Gandhiji will leave for Wardha, tomorrow, in view of his present state of health but return in the near future to meet the Bengal Governor.—A. P.

GONDAL CHIEF'S SON DEAD

Sequel To Accident While On Lion Shooting

GONDAL, Oct. 29.

The Huzur, Secretary wires:—Maharaj Kumar Shree Natvarsinhji, youngest son of H. H Maharajasaheb of Gondal died yesterday as a result of an accident while lion shooting at Dadan, a Gondal village, on the borders of the Gir Forest.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE "THE BLAC"

THIS MAN'S THE BLACK? ---I DON'T BELIEVE IT!
IT'S TRUE ----HE CAME HERE TO ROB MY HOUSE, BUT SLONE GOT HIM!
SHE'S RIGHT, WADE --- LOOK WHAT I FOUND IN HIS CAR!
A BLACK MASK AND BLACK GLOVES --- THAT PROVES HE'S THE BLACK!
SOMEHOW I CAN'T BELIEVE YOU'RE ON THE LEVEL, SLONE!
HE'S RIGHT, INSPECTOR.--- PERMIT ME TO INTRODUCE MYSELF--JAMES MORLAKE, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE BLACK!
9-28
LYMAN ANDERSON
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